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Ouster Action Looms Against Welfare Chief

Drastic steps advocated to eliminate inefficiency and waste in report to Saltonstall.

Ouster proceedings against Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, loomed today with the recommendation made in a report submitted to Gov. Leverett Saltonstall by Prof. William Haber of the University of Michigan that immediate and drastic steps be taken to eliminate inefficiency and waste in the administration of the Welfare Department.

Some of the "evils" detrimental to the department were listed by Professor Haber as "lack of cooperation between divisions; lack of central direction; slip-shod determination of proper family allowances; insufficient staff training; political appointments of unqualified workers; antiquated statistical work; and no organized procedure to reduce the relief rolls which are too large."

Basic Weakness Cited

Most of the desirable and necessary changes can be made by the Commissioner without legislation, the report stated.

"The failure to correct obvious weakness before this suggests the basic weakness in the present leadership."

Professor Haber, who was a member of the Special Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, which studied the welfare problem three years ago, placed special emphasis on the fact that many of the reforms unanimously recommended by that body are the same as those needed now and although even the Commissioner approved them they have not been placed in effect.

"Many of the recommendations for reorganization, even though not requiring legislative action," the report said, "require a drastic reversal in traditional procedures. . . . The correction of the administrative weaknesses should not be delayed. There is no justification for long delay in introducing changes which would remove obvious inefficiency.

Speedy Action Needed

"It is imperative that the desire for a speedy reorganizing of the Department be impressed upon the Commissioner and his associates. Otherwise the process of correcting the present weaknesses will require a long time."

By ineffectively duplicating efforts of local welfare boards, Professor Haber charges, the State has overlooked its major responsibility of assisting and guiding communities in improving their work. There is so much room for improvement, he declared, that the State should conduct a searching investigation of local welfare rolls, with re-examinations on a case basis.

While Professor Haber offered innumerable recommendations for improving the administration of public welfare, he left little hope that welfare itself is a problem soon to be overcome. Rather, he estimated that "at least 10 per cent of the population in all likelihood will have to continue receiving aid indefinitely. The cost in 1938 to the State and localities was $57,000,000 for relief outside of institutions. Of this, $40,000,000 appears to be an inescapable continuing minimum."

Help Wanted Sign Hung Out in R. I.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25—Skilled workers of certain types are urgently needed to fill jobs in Rhode Island right now. Although there are thousands of persons out of work, the State Division of Unemployment Service has hundreds of calls for workers which cannot be filled for lack of trained help, according to Thomas H. Bride, Jr., head of the Division.

There is a demand for machine operators of specialized types, Mr. Bride reported, especially for operators of power stitching machines. A shoe industry in Bristol is seeking machine operators. Work which cannot be finished for lack of trained help is being sent out of the State for the final processes, he asserted.

There is also a heavy demand for domestic help in homes. Mr. Bride stated. There are thousands of opportunties in domestic service, he declared, but most young women of today refuse to consider such work.

Mr. Bride said his Division has found labor turnover is due largely to maladjustment and misplacement of workers.

Americans at Work
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Mexico Celebrates Oil Seizures

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Workers Hear President Cardenas

A view of the 40,000 persons, mostly organized workers and peasants, who jammed the square in front of the National Palace in Mexico City on March 19 to hear President Cardenas speak on the first anniversary of the expropriations of the foreign oil industry by Mexico.

Oil Problem in Mexico: Unsolved but Clarified

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., March 25—Two weeks of intensive negotiation over the Mexican oil question left the issues joined and clarified but still quite unsettled today, as Donald R. Richberg temporarily returns to the United States, where he will doubtless consult the American and British oil interests which he represents.

The first statement issued by the former head of the National Recovery Administration upon arrival here was that he did not expect to arrive at any signed agreement during his stay. At the conclusion of his conversations with President Cardenas he would comment only that "progress has been made toward a better understanding of the different views of the Mexican Government and the oil companies," but made it quite clear that no satisfactory solution has yet been found.

His return to Washington to try a case before the Supreme Court he described as "fortunate," since it will permit him to present to officials of the companies he represents the results of his discussions here. Thereafter "conclusions as to our future course can be formulated," he said.

Base for Co-operation

A broad base for the future co-operation of the oil companies with the Mexican Government, while maintaining full respect for Mexican sovereignty and laws, was being sought. If found it will serve not only for operations of the oil companies, but for other foreign capital as well, and would serve as a model on which future investments throughout Latin America could be patterned.

The issue on which the companies were making a determined stand was that of administration since they felt that only by becoming active in management of the industry could they insure the productivity and security of their investment. That it was the issue upon which the greatest variance of opinion was expressed by President Cardenas and Mr. Richberg is also apparent from their statements.

President Cardenas issued a statement that co-operative investments were to be made by the Mexican Government and the companies and a participation in management, equivalent to the amount of the investment, would be allotted to each investor. Mexico would however retain control of the direction and administration of the properties, he said, holding firm to his reiterated position that the companies could not again control the industry.

Government's Investment

Mexico's investment, it is understood, would be the actual subsoil containing oil, while a capital investment would be expected from the companies, according to the Cardenas plan. Since the wealth of oil in Mexican land is still unguessed, according to the best authorities, it is apparent that the Government's "investment" would greatly exceed whatever funds were supplied by the companies.

All funds now due to the companies for indemnity for their expropriated properties would be considered as "investments" in the industry and no issue was made of the delicate problem of evaluation and indemnization during the discussions.

That there are yet many difficult questions was made clear by Mr. Richberg in a statement in which he said that "the discussion of the principles and bases for an agreement determining the future relations between the Government and the companies has brought up several important questions which I am sure neither party had previously considered. These discussions have also brought out many practical difficulties and obstacles that must be overcome in arriving at an agreement which would be mutually satisfactory, which would be workable in detail and which would provide such continuing benefits to all concerned as to give assurance of permanence."

Better Understanding

Though it is obvious that "a better understanding" has been reached by the across the table discussions between Mr. Richberg and President Cardenas, with Ambassador Francisco Castillo Najera acting as interpreter, it is equally obvious that the Mexican Government has not retreated one step from its positive stand on holding control of its natural resources.

The question now remains as to what concessions the oil companies are willing to make in order to reenter the Mexican field. The tense European situation now existing may have a direct bearing on this decision particularly with relation to the British-owned Mexican Eagle Oil Company since Britain must consider the eventuality of not being able to go through the Mediterranean to its Far Eastern oil fields if the totalitarian powers who now threaten the control of Gibraltar should attempt to close that entrance.

Truck Strike End Near as Accord Is Reached on Wages

PROVIDENCE, R. I., March 25 (AP)—General agreement on wage increases for the 2,500 truck drivers involved in the strike which began last Sunday has been reached, but minor points remain to be ironed out, Percy F. Arnold, President of the Rhode Island Commercial Haulers and Truckers, stated this morning. Truck owners assembled here today to study a compromise proposal through which Gov. William H. Vanderbilt hopes to end the strike. The Governor has called a meeting of representatives of the owners and drivers tomorrow.

The terms of the compromise included:

Local drivers of trucks less than five tons in Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts would receive 64 cents an hour the first year after signing the contract, 66 cents the second year and 69 cents the third. Drivers of heavier trucks would get 69, 72, and 74 cents, respectively, for the three years.

In the Worcester area the drivers of trucks under five tons would receive the 64, 66, and 69 cent rate, but drivers of the larger machines would get a flat 74-cent rate for the three years.

France: When Is a Dictatorship?

Nation gives Daladier full power—for a time—but probably will recall it when crisis passes.

By Argus

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Have the lights of democracy gone out in France with the dictatorial powers just obtained by Premier Daladier, or are they only temporarily dimmed?

The question has been going the rounds in democratic circles.

It is prompted not by anything exceptional in the request for decree powers in a time of emergency—five other postwar French premiers had asked for them and three, M. Doumergue, M. Laval and M. Chautemps, obtained them—but by the exceptional circumstances in which the powers have been sought.

Let it first be pointed out, however, that no people in Europe has been more tenacious than the French in preserving its individualism and political liberty and no people has known better how to dispose of a government that had outlived its usefulness.

Moreover M. Daladier, though having a certain bent toward autocratic action, as it was discovered when, as Premier at the time of the rioting over the Stavisky scandal in 1934 he called on the police to fire on the crowd, yet he is not regarded as possessing the determination or decision needed for a "complete" dictator.

Desire for Liberty

Whatever party complexion he may be said to wear now, he was once a Left Fronter and a Radical minister in Léon Blum's Left-Front Cabinet of 1936. So that a reassertion of the native French desire for political freedom in November—when the decree powers are to come up for renewal—or at some later time, when the threatening war clouds in Europe have cleared, must always come within one's calculations.

On the other hand, France has reached a crisis in its political life which has left so much of the old political structure hopelessly discredited that the Rightist conservative elements are expected to make every effort to prolong the discipline and unity of dictatorial rule until Europe has returned to something approaching stability.

The political temper of France is still governed largely by the unhappy experiences of the past seven or eight years. Radical governments between 1932 and 1934 had run the country into so desperate a financial condition that it only needed the Stavisky scandal to bring it to the brink of revolution with the Croix de Feu and other Fascist groups threatening a kind of "march on Rome."

Socialists Hold Power

Moderates were called in to restore stability with little better success. Gaston Doumergue saw the assassination of Louis Barthou with King Alexander of Yugoslavia at Marseilles in 1934, which began the breakup of France's great defense bloc in Central Europe; Pierre Etienne Flandin allowed Reichsführer Hitler to rearm the Rhineland in 1936 in defiance of the Versailles Treaty, and Pierre Laval effectively prevented the collective security methods of the League from halting Signor Mussolini in Ethiopia.

Fear of growing signs of fascism was largely instrumental in swinging the 1936 elections overwhelmingly to the Left Front, with

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

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Georges Bonnet Albert Sarraut Edouard Daladier

Jarred by Germany's continued advance in Central Europe, Premier Daladier demanded and obtained dictatorial powers to govern France until next November. Shown with him in picture above are Foreign Minister Bonnet and Interior Minister Sarraut as they left the Elysée Palace in Paris.

Madrid Troops Mark Time While Peace Moves Go On

HENDAYE, France, March 25 (AP)—Final negotiations for the surrender of Madrid to the Spanish Nationalists and for peace in the 32-month-old Spanish civil war were said today to be nearly completed.

Some dispatches from both Burgos and Madrid, the Nationalist and Republican Capitals, indicated that a plan for the almost unconditional surrender of Madrid was far advanced.

The Nationalist Defense Council, which rules Republican Spain—one fourth of Continental Spain—met last night in Gen. José Miaja's office. The Council considered results of a peace mission which made a secret flight to General Franco's Capital to arrange the surrender.

According to advices reaching the frontier, terms of the surrender were simple.

The National Defense Council will remove all mines from fortified and civilian areas, demobilize the Republican Army and publish a declaration recognizing the Nationalist Government as the only legitimate Government in Spain.

Safety for Leaders Sought

The only thing said to have been asked in return by the Madrid regime was that a handful of its leaders be furnished means of leaving Spain. Whether this request was granted was not known.

Late last night the Nationalist Military Command at Irun, just across the border, said that the peace negotiations were "close to a final accord."

From various sources within Spain, border observers pieced together this picture of the dramatic final phase of the destructive civil conflict in which General Franco has wrested three fourths of Spain from the Republicans:

Preliminary negotiations had been under way some time when in the quiet hours of Thursday morning Republicans shouted across the narrow no-man's-land for two Nationalist agents to fly with a mission to Burgos as a guarantee of their safe arrival.

Burgos officials, meanwhile, had been advised of the flight and the military airdrome was surrounded by a heavy cordon of guards.

At 10:15 a. m. Thursday the officials arrived in a green, tri-motored plane, whose huge Republican insigne in red, gold, and violet had been changed to the Nationalist blood-red and gold colors by a strip of linen over the violet.

Two-Day Conference

At the airport the Republicans were met by high Nationalist police officials who took them at once to a room in the administration buildings, There they were joined by Representatives of General Franco, the General Staff and the Civil Administration.

After a two-day parley, the Republicans left for Madrid and shortly after time enough had elapsed for their arrival in the Capital, the Defense Council met in an atmosphere of apparent satisfaction.

Major Ageno, Nationalist Military Commander at Irun, said that despite progress of the negotiations, all troops on the Madrid front were being held in readiness until the peace negotiations were concluded. Madrid newspapers, preparing the public for surrender, said that peace was the greatest victory.

General Franco had an army of more than 500,000 men along the eastern, central, and southern fronts. A Burgos dispatch said it was believed the general would launch the most powerful drive of the war unless there were a last-minute capitulation by the Madrid Defense Council.

Armistice in Eastern Slovakia Halts Clash With Hungarians

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, March 25 (AP)—Semi-official sources said today that an armistice had been ordered in Eastern Slovakia, where Hungarian and Slovakian troops have been engaged in border fighting.

"An armistice was ordered Friday night," it was stated. "Both sides are holding their positions, awaiting diplomatic negotiations."

The Slovak Government appealed to Berlin, now protector of Slovakia which formerly was part of Czecho-Slovakia, calling attention to the Protectorate treaty signed March 23.

Germany was understood to be trying to smooth out the dispute through diplomatic representations in Budapest.

[Budapest dispatches said the German Minister visited the Hungarian Office twice and was believed by diplomatic circles to have asked an explanation of fighting on the Carpatho-Ukraine - Slovak frontier. No mention was made of fighting, although Budapest said Hungarian troops controlled the Ung Valley along a "rectified" frontier with Slovakia.

It also was announced that a mixed commission would meet to fix definitely the frontier between the two nations.]

A Slovak communiqué said the town of Spisska Nova Ves was bombed with heavy damage and six civilians killed yesterday afternoon. Nine Caproni bombers, the communiqué declared, dropped between 40 and 50 bombs, destroying the airport and some houses within the City.

Spisska Nova Ves lies inland about 90 miles from the Carpatho-Ukraine border and about 15 miles north of the old Hungarian border.

The communiqué said it was agreed that Hungarian bombing of this town was a reprisal for bombing of Sobrance, Hungary, by the Slovaks.

$435,000,000 Asked For Airport System

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Civil Aeronautics Authority recommended Federal aid March 24 in the development and maintenance of an "adequate system of airports and seaplane bases."

It recommended that $125,000,000 be made available immediately "to insure the execution of the most urgent projects and those of greatest national importance."

The Authority estimated it would cost $435,000,000 to develop an adequate national airport system. This expenditure would increase the number of the Nation's airports from about 2,200 to 3,000.

Intimate Message from Washington

Some American Policymakers Are Said to Agree That U. S. Abandonment of the League Hurt Collective Action Idea

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

American foreign policy makers soberly attempting to help salvage European peace and order would be the first to concede that much of the long range responsibility for collapse of the collective action concept rests with the United States.

There is no disposition to gloss over or attempt to deny the facts. The United States refused to share responsibility for the Versailles Settlement. It abandoned the League of Nations before it got under way. For years it even refused to recognize the existence of the League in its early formative years an essential part of the foundation of a workable League was missing.

But while Washington recognizes this past responsibility it reviews the European scene today with a conscious feeling that, particularly as regards the immediate future, it has gone far to make amends for earlier omissions.

The immediate question is whether resistance will be organized to the further advance of German aggression. The White House and State Department feel that they have paved the way by their prompt and vigorous actions of the past 10 days. They took the lead in condemning German occupation of Czecho-Slovakia, in applying the doctrine of nonrecognition, and in imposing the first economic penalty. Even more, they have given the long awaited signal to their Senate leaders to launch revision of the Neutrality Act.

If no resistance develops—and Washington is extremely cynical this week-end over the prospects—the fashioners of American foreign policy will be satisfied that at least they did not prevent it. They cleared the way as best they could and have given all the encouragement within their power to development of resistance.

Must Understand Record

An appreciation of the importance which this desire to make the American record clear and unassailable has played is essential to any adequate understanding of events here in Washington. The State Department—in the sense of a continuing diplomatic organization rather than a part of the Roosevelt Administration—has for many years smarted under the charge that America is responsible for the failure of true collective action to develop out of the League of Nations framework. During the years between the Versailles Treaty and 1931, when the march of aggression began, a universal complaint at Geneva was that the absence of the United States made it impossible to do things which otherwise, it was implied, might have been done.

The most consistent and always present thread in American foreign policy since that date has been a determination to get America out of the status of an alibi for every successive failure of collective action. Of course this was not the only nor by any means the dominant motive. Whatever the degree of isolationism of public opinion at any particular time the trend of official State Department policy has consistently been toward collective action against major changes because it felt that by and large the status quo of Versailles was a satisfactory rough blueprint for the world of the future.

It believed in adjustments to rectify the more glaring abuses of Versailles. But it felt that the necessary adjustments could be made peacefully. It certainly never considered that violent and sweeping changes were desirable for a satisfactory world. It wanted peace and order and it believed in enlightened collective action against aggressive armed force to prevent violent change.

But always galling and pricking the subconscious thoughts of the American diplomatists were those years of blame for the minor failures of Geneva previous to 1931.

Just a Matter of Opinion

Surveying the scene since the day when Japanese troops broke the Versailles peace these same State Department officials are now satisfied that they have made substantial restitution. They feel that they gave Britain and France an excellent opportunity to prevent the conquest of Manchuria. This is controversial and is hotly denied in London. They feel even more confidently that they cannot be blamed for the failure of "sanctions" to stop Italy's conquest of Ethiopia. At the time when the Hoare-Laval "deal" wrecked that effort Washington was still a step ahead of the League and had its plans all ready to shut off American oil and other essential war supplies to Italy. This also tends to be challenged in London, but when the documents finally come to light it will probably be established that the United States would not have been a barrier to effective "sanctions."

This time, in the case of Czecho-Slovakia, the record is even more safe against criticism. It has been written in bold characters that the moral, economic and industrial strength of the United States would be solidly behind any firm stand which Europe could mobilize against German aggression. Which, after all, is all the support anyone could reasonably expect of the United States in advance of the issue. American troops were not promised in the equation. But everything else was.

So today, as American diplomacy waits on the alert for whatever the next stage of development brings in Europe, there is a sense at the State Department that some of the omissions of the past have been atoned. The hope is strong that resistance is going to be organized in Europe and the march of Hitler aggression halted. But if it is not, and if Europe moves into a period of violent change, Washington will at least feel that it made both an honest and an energetic effort to prevent it.

Joseph C. Harsch

U.S. Expands Arms Beyond Initial Plans

Congress votes growing defense funds as vast program takes definite form.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, March 25—A stupendous American armament program is rapidly taking shape in Washington scarcely noticed because of the lack of opposition. It grows larger week by week as different Committees of House or Senate add one item after another to original budget proposals. And sumultaneously little incidents disclose new elements in the broad plan which have not yet appeared officially.

Latest bit of sketching which fills in the picture of long range naval plans is a letter from Admiral William D. Leahy, Chief of Operations, suggesting a Congressional contribution of $3,500,000 to a private company for construction of a huge graving dock in New York harbor big enough to accommodate 45,000 ton battleships.

The suggestion is illuminating—although there hasn't been much secret about it in informed quarters for weeks. It means that the Navy's fourth pair of new battleships provided in the pending naval appropriation bill are to be of the 45,000 ton type. It means that the Navy is thinking of a possible contingency when not only the British merchant marine, but even the British fleet may be dependent on American ports for repair facilities. It means that the United States is engaged in world arms race not only in such spectacular items as airplanes and battleships, but is also committed to a broad program of general defense development which will give its armed forces many times the influence in the world's strategic position that they possess today.

Panama Canal Plans

Not much yet has been said about the Panama Canal.. The Administration's defense planners have, as a matter of fact, completed their preliminary plans for a third set of locks at Panama to be large enough to accommodate the big 45,000 ton battleships. The locks and the New York dry dock are both adjuncts to the bigger battleships.

Scarcely noticed in the general public acceptance of armaments is the fact that the United States will soon have eight battleships under construction. Three years ago when President Roosevelt first proposed to put the United States back into the battleship building business it shocked the country. Strenuous protests were made in Congress. The country and Congress were accustomed to new battleships only by a gradual process of induction into the idea.

What of the Cost?

It is impossible to even estimate the ultimate cost of the many military measures before Congress. Even their direct contemplated cost during the next two years is uncertain. It is clear only that whereas until this year the American arms budget remained at about $1,000,000,000, it is going to nearly double that figure for both the 1939 and 1940 fiscal years. The combined total for the two years will probably approximate $4,000,000,000 very closely.

A sample of how the thing is going was provided yesterday when the Senate Appropriations Committee reported out an Army supply bill larger by $13,330,000 than what it was a few days ago when it was passed by the House.

The regular Army supply bill as sent to the Senate now stands at $499,857,936. The Naval supply bill is still in early stages, hence its current amount of about $755,000,000 is no accurate measure of what it will be when it completes the legislative course.

Once these regular measures are complete it will be necessary for Congress to provide money to carry out some of the projects contemplated in the many authorization measures now pending, many of which, such as the Panama Canal and New York dry dock projects, were not even contemplated when the original budget estimates were prepared.

Air Defense Plans

The biggest advance in American military power will come in the air. At present the total strength of Army, Navy, and National Guard Air Forces combined is less than 3,000 first-grade fighting planes. In fact, the number of units available for actual war service is only about 2,000.

The air expansion legislation will give the Army alone an actual fighting force of larger than this current total. The Army is to reach 6,000 planes and the Navy will have its full quota of 3,000—or a combined military air force of 9,000 units—the figure which Germany is credited with having had at the time of Munich.

There will be a difference, however. The best-informed authorities consider that Germany's actual organized strength was only 3,000 at that time. The balance was in reserve planes or unorganized reserve squadrons intended as replacements. The American figure of 9,000 will represent an organized service. There will be, of course, transports and training planes and all other adjuncts to a complete force. But the 9,000 figure will be a real measure of organized strength.

If and when it is achieved, the United States will rank as one of the leading air powers of the world.

The Week in Focus: Reich Extends Dominance; Douglas Named to Supreme Court

Hitler Retakes Memel Grips Rumanian Trade Democracies Divided

By Roland Hall Sharp

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Reichsführer Hitler struck three hard, shrewdly effective blows while Europe's democracies hesitated and negotiated.

He landed triumphantly from a warship in the strategic Baltic port of Memel. Most of the new German fleet escorted him to this farthest north outpost of the expanding Greater Reich.

Possession of Memel gives Hitler the whip hand over another small nation—Lithuania. Memel is Lithuania's only adequate outlet to the Baltic and so to trade routes of the world. Use of a "free zone" at this port now rests on Germany's pleasure under the treaty signed in Berlin March 23 by German and Lithuanian officials.

German possession of Memel immobilizes Lithuania from taking part in the democratic "stop-Hitler" bloc. Under the treaty, Lithuania binds itself never to war on Germany, or help Germany's enemies in war time. Lithuania intended to remain neutral anyway, but its neutrality is now skilfully turned to the Reich's advantage.

Memel enables the Reich to exclinch its strategic hold on the Baltic, and to tighten resistance to Soviet Russia on the West.

Memel enables the Reich to extend its pressure area over four additional democracies — Latvia, Estonia, Finland, and Sweden. This port adds to mobility of the German fleet in the Baltic. It is an added challenge to Russia's outlet at Leningrad, Finland's at Helsingfors, and Sweden's at Stockholm.

Despite these blows to the nebulous "stop-Hitler" bloc, Memel was allowed to go without a stop sign. No red light blazed from the direction of London or Paris. Moscow held aloof.

Partial explanation is found in the general resignation to Memel's eventual reincorporation by Germany. Memel had been one of the last "crimes of Versailles." Its population is predominantly German It is war booty taken away from Germany by the treaty of Versailles and now returned.

—Racey, Montreal Star

Another "Painful Surprise" for Somebody

—Sweigert, San Francisco Chronicle

—Parrish, © Chicago Tribune

Just a Moment, Everybody, Please!

—Lewis, Milwaukee Journal

Rain or Shine Today?

How Far?

Light on the Reichsführer's future intentions came in a mysterious change of wording from the time he spoke in Memel to the publication of his official text. The stenographic report of what he said:

"The harm which the rest of the world has caused had to be repaired by us and I believe we have already in the main arrived at an end to this unique process of reparation."

The official text eliminated the reference to a possible halt to German surprise moves:

"The twenty years of misery and suffering shall be a warning and a lesson to us for all time to come. What we have to expect from the rest of the world we know.

"We have no intention on that account to inflict harm upon it. However, the harm that it had caused us ought to find an end."

Six months ago, before Czecho-Slovakia had been sacrificed, Memel's redressment of Versailles might have passed as a minor incident. This week, Memel became one of three tangible moves whereby Germany swiftly negatived the growing effort of Europe's democracies to "stop Hitler."

Rumania

The second German offensive struck far south of Memel, in Rumania. Germany's instrument of penetration differed from that used in Memel. Instead of a treaty ceding territory, the persuasive force of trade is employed in the effort to tip Rumania toward Germany and away from the "stop-Hitler" bloc.

Rumania has oil. Germany needs oil. Rumania has wheat. Germany needs wheat, as well as Rumanian copper, chromite, manganese, and bauxite.

Under the treaty signed March 23 in Bucharest, Germany becomes Rumania's leading economic partner. The Reich already buys 37 per cent of Rumanian exports, and sells half of all the goods Rumania buys abroad. Rumania is to benefit now by German technical skills. Roads are to be built, new oil fields explored, minerals exploited.

Shorn of the "ultimatum" atmosphere so much publicized a week before, the treaty tends to incorporate Rumanian economy into that of the Greater Reich. Farm produce and raw materials are to flow from Rumania to Germany in exchange for manufactured goods.

The Terms

Rumania retains the right to trade freely with other nations. One of the plaints directed by Bucharest to London and Paris a few days ago when they were opposing German economic penetration, was: "How much of our produce can you buy?" Germany occupies the strategic trading position in Central Europe, and is making the most of it.

The nearest approach to a German monopoly over Rumanian resources comes in a clause giving Germany the right to all products of German-Rumanian companies to be established for exploitation of new oil fields and other industries.

Rumania formerly bought armaments in Czecho-Slovakia. Thirty car-loads were en route when the new trade pact was completed. Germany is allowing these to be delivered. In future, the Skoda and other arms plants in former Czech territory will make and sell arms for Germany.

The Reich-Rumanian treaty runs for five years, to March 31, 1944.

Hungary-Slovakia

Germany's third consolidation of power swept Slovakia and possibly Hungary more firmly into its grasp.

On March 23—the day of Memel and the Rumanian trade pact—Berlin announced the signature of a treaty with Slovakia. This central portion of the former three-part Czecho-Slovakia retains the status of an "autonomous sovereign state."

Slovakia is thus spared the humiliation of becoming an outright German protectorate. But the Reich will defend Slovakia against any external attack.

A strip of Slovakia in the Ung valley meanwhile appears to have been granted by Berlin to Hungary. Hungarian troops move in. German policy toward the Magyars continues to emphasize friendly gestures. A week and a half ago Hungary was permitted to occupy Carpatho-Ukraine, the third and eastermost portion of Czecho-Slovakia. Now Hungary gains again, this time at the expense of Slovakia.

In Ungvar, capital of Carpatho-Ukraine, Hungary on March 20 allowed the flag of Czarist Russia to be hoisted. White Russians, dominant racial group in the Carpatho-Ukraine, celebrated the district's "autonomy" under new Hungarian rule. Meanwhile a possible objective of Hungarian policy—stimulated from Berlin—was disclosed in the remark of a Hungarian official:

"Sub-Carpathian Russia (Carpatho-Ukraine) can be expected actively to fight Bolshevism. They hope they may have a chance to help free their oppressed brothers in Ukraine proper."

'Stop Hitler'

Britain, France, Poland, and Russia watched Hitlerian moves while they took no concerted or clear action themselves.

Prime Minister Chamberlain partially defined where and when Britain would take a stand.

"We are solely concerned here," he told the House of Commons on March 23, "with the proposition that we cannot submit to a procedure under which independent States are subjected to such pressure under threat of force as to be obliged to yield up their independence, and we are resolved by all means in our power to oppose attempts, if they should be made, to put such a procedure into operation."

Memel is not a clear case of such pressure, although the Lithuanian Government stated officially on March 22:

"The cession of Memel, which has been forced on Lithuanians, has depressed the population, but there is determination to fight for the independence of Lithuania itself."

Czecho-Slovakia a week and a half ago submitted to the pressure.

Rumania and Hungary appear in the path.

France met the crisis by temporarily sacrificing Parliamentary Government. Premier Daladier is empowered to rule by decree until Nov. 30. The Senate voted these powers 286 to 17 on March 19, following the Chamber of Deputies vote of 321 to 264 the day before.

Sixteen decrees emerged at once, chiefly dealing with national defense.

How?

How to "stop Hitler" occupied British and French diplomats. Solidarity of these two democracies was attested during the state visit to London by President Lebrun. But they look abroad for allies.

The United States? So far as American dislike for German methods goes, this was amply proved. A stiff note was sent to Berlin March 21 by Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles. He appended his March 17 declaration accusing the Reich of "wanton lawlessness" in extinguishing Czecho-Slovakia.

America also applied the first economic "sanctions" to Germany. On March 17 German goods coming from Czecho-Slovakian areas were deprived of tariff concessions formerly granted to the Czechs. On March 18 a 25 per cent "countervailing duty" was imposed on all German dutiable goods.

Some observers saw America "leading" against Hitler. Yet no formal association with Britain or France was reported.

Russia? The Soviet Bear remains somewhat enigmatic. There is some uncertainty over where Russia stands as regards Germany since the democracies abandoned Czecho-Slovakia and Russia at Munich six months ago.

The same British opinion which shied away from Russia at Munich shied again when Russia proposed a six-power conference to consider the German problem. But Russia veered in favor of an anti-aggression declaration—which was an earlier British proposal.

Poland? Warsaw turned down conference proposals this week, asking a guarantee first from Britain and France that Poland would be defended by arms. In the absence of this guarantee plans for a conference were delayed.

The League? Sir Samuel Hoare, co-author of the "Hoare-Laval" plan for Ethiopian division some years back, disclosed that Britain might consider a return to Geneva in this crisis.

Out of it all, the week records disunity on the "stop-Hitler" front, while Hitler rolled to new conquests on the wheels of his purged and disciplined dictatorship.

Memorandum from Honolulu

Young Chinese and Japanese in Hawaiian Islands Ignore Racial Lines Because They Are Americans, but the Islands Are Well Fortified

By the Chief Far Eastern Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii

The roar of guns and the explosions of bombs in the Far East have not left this major American naval outpost in the Pacific unaffected. Outwardly, to be sure, the Hawaiian scene remains extremely peaceful. Honolulu conveys the impression of a bustling, prosperous American town, with its full share of automobiles, motion-picture theaters and ice-cream parlors and more than its share of curio shops to cater to the merrymaking tourists who parade the streets loaded down with the lei, or wreaths of flowers which are showered on the arriving and departing visitor.

Hawaii is also a good object lesson in the effectiveness of the traditional American melting pot, of which the public school is one of the chief agencies. One might have expected that the Far Eastern conflict would have caused some disagreeable problems of racial friction, since almost 150,000 of the islands' population of 380,000 are Japanese and a considerable number of the remainder are of Chinese or mixed Chinese and Polynesian stock.

But nothing of this kind has occurred. Such bitterness as exists in connection with the war is almost entirely confined to the older generation of Orientals and does not find public expression. It was the general testimony of professors at the University of Hawaii with whom I talked that Japanese and Chinese students mingled on terms of complete friendship and displayed remarkable open-mindedness when the issues of the war were canvassed in discussion groups. The explanation lies in the fact that these students have been educated in schools where they have learned English as their natural speech and come to look on themselves as Americans. The clannish racialism that causes so many difficult problems in Europe does not seem to exist in Hawaii.

* * *

The voters divide themselves into Republicans and Democrats (the islands rank with Maine and Vermont as a Republican stronghold, although they possess no vote in national affairs); there are no racial blocs or parties organized along race lines. The merits and demerits of the New Deal and the PWA (its sign is quite a familiar one in Hawaii) are discussed with much the same arguments and divergences of opinion that one would hear in the United States.

But not all the sights in Hawaii are peaceful. As one's ship sails into the harbor of Honolulu one is apt to see cruising overhead some of the approximately 250 crack modern airplanes which are stationed on Oahu, the island where Honolulu and the great naval base of Pearl Harbor are located. Destroyers and submarines cruise along the shores as part of Hawaii's permanent naval force. Twenty thousand troops, one eighth of the United States Army, are quartered in Schofield Barracks, situated near the center of Oahu.

These military units are highly motorized and the Army has seen to it that good roads provide quick access to any part of the coast which might be threatened with attack. This scheme of mobile defense has been adopted instead of setting up elaborate coast defenses at all points where a landing might be effected.

* * *

What makes Hawaii supremely important as an outpost in the Pacific is the vast naval base at Pearl Harbor, comparable with the British base at Singapore. The harbor is so extensive that it looks almost empty when the largest part of the American fleet is riding at anchor there, as was the case during the maneuvers in the Pacific last year. It is admirably sheltered from the sea and is lavishly provided with all facilities for docking, repairing, and refitting all but the new largest types of battleships, exceeding 35,000 tons.

One weak point which the naval authorities point out in connection with the Pearl Harbor base is the existence of only one outlet to the sea. The blocking of this channel through sabotage or through air or submarine attack might tie up the fleet in helpless inactivity. It is now planned to build a canal which will provide a supplementary outlet. In connection with the building of this canal a large hydroplane base will be established.

During the last Pacific maneuvers the island of Oahu, on which Honolulu and Pearl Harbor are located, was pronounced "taken" after the customary sham battles, in which the Commander of the Fleet, Admiral Bloch, was umpire. It should be noted, however, that the conditions under which the test was carried out were very disadvantageous for the defenders, as regards the relation of naval forces. Moreover, the 20,000 soldiers on the Island, who would certainly play a most important role in defense, were not drawn into the maneuvers. What the maneuvers revealed was perhaps not so much any glaring weakness in the equipment of Pearl Harbor as the constant and understandable desire of the Navy to make the base as nearly impregnable as possible. Under democracy the working of a mild "scare" is a means of obtaining additional appropriations.

* * *

The growing seriousness of the situation in the Pacific area has called attention to two other problems in connection with the defense of the Islands. While there have been no "incidents" in connection with the Japanese in the Islands thus far, even a few nationalist fanatics might be able to inflict some damage through well-coördinated attempts at sabotage. One is rather struck by the target represented by the white oil tanks against the blue southern sky at Pearl Harbor.

There is also a potential food problem, in the event of the stoppage or interruption of shipping through hostile naval and submarine activities. The Islands have concentrated on the output of pineapples and sugar, which do not constitute a balanced diet. The military authorities have been encouraging the planting of potatoes and other food crops and the use of bread baked from taro, a Hawaiian product. There have also been experiments in the turning of land which now produces sugar and pineapples to food crops.

William Henry Chamberlin

Balances High Court Confirmation Certain Knows Corporations

William O. Douglas, former Yale professor and lately Chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, heads toward the Supreme Court at a moment when relations of Government and Business dominate the American scene.

Mr. Douglas knows the inner workings of corporations as few men know them. His confirmation is expected without much opposition. At 40, he is the youngest nominee to the Supreme Court since 32-year-old Mr. Justice Story in 1811.

President Roosevelt now has named four Justices—Hugo L. Black, Stanley F. Reed, Felix Frankfurter, and Mr. Douglas. Mr. Douglas balances the other three, adding business and financial knowledge to Mr. Justice Frankfurter's legal scholarship. Mr. Justice Black's zealous reform outlook and reinterpretation of the law, and Mr. Justice Reed's skill as a legal advocate.

Budget

Marriner S. Eccles, Chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, in effect "dared" Congress to balance the Federal Budget.

Senator Pat Harrison took up the dare. He said Congress and the President, working together, could make a start now toward balance.

The Prasident sent a message to Congress March 20, announcing it will not be necessary to raise the debt limit beyond $45,000,000,000. He asked permission to place more Treasury borrowing into long-term obligations.

Gold holdings of the United States meanwhile passed the $15,000,000,000 mark.

American Briefs

James J. Hines received sentence of four to eight years for political protection given to the $20,000,000 Schultz policy racket. Richard (Dixie) Davis received one year, and "Big Harry" Schoenhaus, a suspended sentence on all counts.

Charlie Chaplin is going ahead with his film on dictatorship. "I have never wavered from my original determination," he said.

International Congress for the Democracy of America meets in Montevideo, Uruguay, and drafts program for resisting inroads of Fascism.

Donald Richberg returns from Mexico after oil negotiations bog down on issue of value due for expropriated foreign properties.

Briefs Abroad

Non-intervention Committee for Spain ending with British decision to liquidate its work.

Gen. Francisco Franco greets Hitler for expansion in eastern Europe.

Portugal signs non-aggression pact with Franco March 18.

Japan's "Inner Cabinet" is reported in favor of neutrality in event of war in Europe. Japan and Italy sign March 23 a cultural treaty. Britain accuses Japanese police of spying in Singapore.

Camps Are Set Up In France to Aid Spain's Orphans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 25—Establishment of five refuge camps in the Biarritz sector of France to care for orphaned Spanish children was announced today by Eric G. Muggeridge, Executive Secretary of "Foster Parents' Plan for Spanish Children." The colonies, established at Bayonne, Hastingue, Ustaritz, and Itxassou, care for more than 600 children at the present time, and are a continuation of the Foster Parents' plan for rehabilitation of refugee Spanish children.

Mr. Muggeridge, now returned from Spain, where he helped evacuate more than 1,000 children from Spain, into France, declared that each colony has its own director and staff of teachers and nurses. The staff are all Spanish refugees and there is also a farm colony where vegetables are grown.

Washington's Week

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, March 25

President:

Named William O. Douglas to be Associate Justice of Supreme Court.

Named Wiley B. Rutledge, Jr., to be Judge of District of Columbia Court of Appeals.

Received Prince Colonno, new Italian Ambassador: Dr. Hjalmer J. Procope, New Finnish Minister, and Dr. Diogenes Escalante, New Venezuelan Minister.

Sent message to Congress denying necessity for increasing public debt limit.

Senate

Confirmed Robert F. Patterson as New York Circuit Court Judge.

Passed 63 to 23 Government reorganization bill after defeating 46 to 44 Wheeler Amendment for Congressional approval of all changes.

Passed: bills increasing continental acreage eligible for AAA sugar benefits; making "Hot Oil" Act permanent; exempting boats under 200 tons from International Labor Conference Convention.

House:

Passed $159,000,000 Interior appropriation bill; bill giving more authority to Maritime Commission to dispose of Government-owned steamship lines; $186,000,000 second deficiency bill; and bill providing for deportation of aliens advocating fundamental changes in United States forms of government. Completed action on bill expanding Army Air Force.

Departments:

Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of Treasury, recommended reduction of social security reserve fund.

Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, urged Congress to retain present Farm Act.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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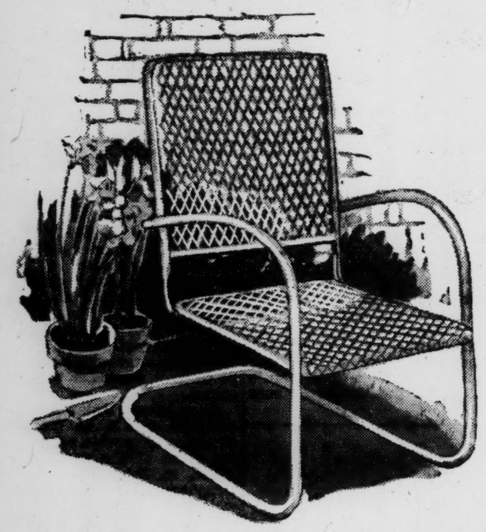

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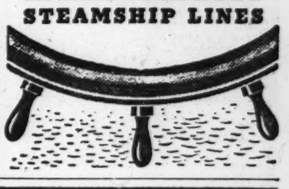

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Theologians Find Decrease In Animosity Among Churches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. C.—Decreasing "animosity and prejudice between churches, as they recognize their common responsibility toward the world's needs," was pointed out by speakers during the second and concluding day of the Duke University centennial symposium on "Modern Religious Problems." Each speaker emphasized the importance of religious unity as a forceful weapon for combating that form of error existing in the world today which finds material expression in apparent danger to civilization.

Dr. Paul H. Douglass, editor of Christendom; Dr. Charles C. Morrison, editor of The Christian Century; Dr. Robert Lowry Calhoun, of the Yale Divinity School; Dr. Emil Brunner, Swiss theologian, who is visiting professor of Princeton Theological Seminary, and Bishop Ivan Lee Holt of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, brought the discussions to a close. Those who spoke the preceding day sounded the note of "unity," which was carried forward and enlarged upon the second day.

Progress in Uuity

The symposium was attended by approximately 1,000 clergymen of various Protestant denominations, and many others.

Speaking on "Recent Progress in Christian Unity," Dr. Douglass declared that such progress is based on long term gains which began early in the nineteenth century. Movements now under way, he said, have behind them five factors: The structure of a working world confederation of non-Roman Churches, complete in skeleton; the reality of essential agreement in Christian faith and outlook, which has repeatedly been reaffirmed over the last two decades by world gatherings of these churches; the psychological basis for specific unity movements found particularly in the churches of America; a declining spirit of animosity and prejudice that previously existed, and the world council of churches in process of formation.

Dr. Morrison pointed to developments in recent years which, he said, indicate that the sense of Christian community and union is becoming world-wide in its scope. He cited the success of the Edinburgh, Oxford, and Madras Conferences, each of which was attended by delegations representing scores of denominations in all parts of the world. He also pointed out that "the ecumenical task is not to create unity, for that spirit already exists, but to facilitate and implement it." He referred to what he termed the need for Protestant catholicity as to the various religious ordinances, adding that: "Not until the Church begins its true function as one unbroken body of Christ will it serve the world's needs."

Religion in the South

Contemporary religious thought in America and Europe was discussed by Dr. Calhoun and Dr. Brunner, while Bishop Holt delivered a lecture on contemporary religion in the Southern States, where, he said, there are five major problems confronting the Church: Failure to reach the unchurched—not primarily a Southern problem; rapid growth of new and sometimes "fanatical" religious movements, attributable largely to economic conditions; inability to aid in the solution of economic and social problems; intolerance, and the lack of agencies to promote co-operative movements.

"What can we do to aid in the solution of these problems?" the Southern Methodist Bishop asked. "In reaching the unchurched," he went on, "there are two needs. We need first to seek a new experience of God, and we must have a new evangel so socially-minded and Christ-centered that it will not be concerned about building up any one Church."

Peace in Lumber Industry? A. F. of L. Wins at Bellingham

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELLINGHAM, Wash. — Months of jurisdictional labor strife were successfully resolved here by an election conducted by the National Labor Relations Board.

In an entirely orderly election the Lumber and Sawmill Workers, affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, and the International Woodworkers of America of the Congress of Industrial Organizations voted as to which should become the bargaining agency for the Bloedel-Donovan Lumber Mill. The A. F. of L. won and C. I. O. leaders declared themselves satisfied with the fairness of the election.

The election was of more than local interest as it climaxed a succession of events similar to situations that exist in other lumber centers, including Bend, Ore., and Westwood, Calif., where jurisdictional labor disputes have been going on. Locally, because the Bloedel plant is one of the oldest and largest in the State and maintains this city's largest pay roll, its closing and labor disputes have been of intense community interest. Hardly a club or group in this city which has not debated the matter.

The mill closed nearly a year ago because its owners announced it could not operate at a profit and pay the prevailing wage base of 62½ cents an hour. The mill at that time was manned mostly by C. I. O. men who refused to accept the wage reduction. For months the mill remained idle with an increasing number of families going on relief and affecting the economic welfare of the entire community. This condition, it is claimed, had much to do with influencing voters to approve the anti-strike referendum last November.

As the situation remained stalemated, an independent union developed, its members declaring they had a right to return to work rather than remain on relief. As an independent union with rights under the Wagner Act, they asked the Labor Board for an election to give them the right as a majority group to become the bargaining agency for the mill.

When weeks went by and there appeared to be no response to this request, a tense feeling developed in the community. Accusations were made that the NLRB was partial to the C. I. O. and ignored the independents. On the other side, charges were made that the independent union was in reality a company union.

Early in December, the mill resumed operation under an agreement made with the independents. The C. I. O. retaliated with a picket line and longshoremen refused to load ships at the mill dock while a picket line was in action. Disturbances followed and State police were called in.

By the first of the year, the independent union was granted an A. F. of L. charter and immediately negotiated a new agreement with Bloedel-Donovan. Soon after this, after a hearing before the Labor Board, an election was called, as requested by both unions. The result was the recent election.

The mill, however, still is closed, the reason being, as given by the owners, "market conditions, prices, and costs."

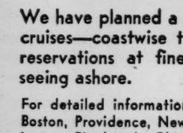
Six College Heads To Teach Alumnae

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LYNCHBURG, Va.—Six Virginia college presidents will be the instructors at the second alumnae college to be held from June 6 to 9, at Randolph-Macon Woman's College, according to an announcement made in the February issue of the Alumnae Bulletin, just released. From their experience as presidents of universities for men, women's colleges, and coeducational institutions, and from their study and research in six fields these instructors will discuss the underlying theme of the alumnae college, "Ventures in Integration."

The presidents who will lecture are: Frederic W. Boatwright of the University of Richmond whose field is modern languages; John Stewart Bryan, College of William and Mary, lawyer and newspaper publisher; Francis P. Gaines of Washington and Lee University, English; Meta Glass of Sweet Briar College, the classics; Bessie Carter Randolph, Hollins College, history and international law; and Theodore H. Jack, Randolph-Macon Woman's College, southern history.

A Fascinating Story of Boston 100 Years Ago



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By Marjorie Hayes

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Women Needed at Government Wheels Too

Woman's Work Does Not End in Routine Jobs, Expert Says

Women in Government and Business

By Alma Lutz

Member of the Council of the National Woman's Party

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Americans at Work

The sixth of 12 articles on "The Job for Women" in a three-part series of 36 articles

The job for women in my opinion is for them to begin at once to take a more active and a more important part in government and in business. By this I do not mean one or two more women in the Senate and House of Representatives, a few more in State Legislatures and judgeships, an occasional woman mayor or State official, but women assuming the responsibility of government more nearly on a fifty-fifty basis with men. I do not mean more women in secretarial jobs in business, but more women owning their own businesses, many more holding executive positions and serving on the boards of directors of large corporations.

Women have now enjoyed the right to vote for 18 years. They have done well with this one right, conferred upon them by the Constitution. Considering their 18 years' experience compared with men's 150 years' experience under the Constitution of the United States, they have shown real ability. But the time has come when they must consider the problem of government and their responsibility far more seriously.

That women have not done this before is due primarily to their inferior legal status, to tradition regarding their place in society, to their lack of confidence in their own abilities, and to an amazing inertia, bred by the tradition that modesty and unaggressiveness are commendable feminine traits.

It took women in the United States 72 years to win the right to vote. Men in most instances have gained that right through warfare. Women fought a bloodless revolution for enfranchisement. This is significant and augurs well for the future when women take a more important part in government.

Absorbed Efforts

That long struggle, while it of course developed brilliant, statesmanlike women, also absorbed their efforts and took their talents away from the business of government where they belonged. It was very bad judgment on the part of politicians to make it necessary for these women to spend their abilities upon agitation for a right which should have been theirs after the Civil War, if not before. I refer to Lucretia Mott, Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony, Lucy Stone, Anna Howard Shaw, Carrie Chapman Catt, Alice Stone Blackwell, and Harriet Stanton Blatch, all of whom would have made able Senators and Congresswomen. Many others can well be added to this list.

A similar condition exists today. Women are even now obliged to spend time working to improve their legal status. The status of women is still affected adversely in Court interpretations and in the minds of both men and women by the fact that women have not the same rights under the Constitution as men. The Constitution written under the influence of and in the spirit of English common law which regarded woman as "femme covert," or under the protection of her lord and master, is still interpreted by the Courts in that light. The rights of "a person" guaranteed under the Constitution are the rights of men, not of women. In fact the right to vote conferred upon women by the 19th Amendment, is the one fundamental right under the Constitution which women have in common with men. The shadow of "a defect of sex" which has been thrown over women by English common law has been remedied to an extent by the action of State Legislatures, but many discriminations still remain on the statute books and there is no guarantee that more will not be imposed. The only possible remedy for this condition is an Amendment to the Constitution—an Equal Rights Amendment.

Talk of Protection

There is still a great deal of talk and thought about women needing protection and about all the privileges they enjoy because they are women. Every man knows that the best protection he can have and the greatest privilege he can enjoy is a constitutional guarantee of his liberties, a constitutional guarantee of equal opportunity with every human being in his country. This applies in no less a degree to women, although many men and women have as yet been unwilling to acknowledge it. Anything less than this is bound to interfere with women's progress in government and business. Therefore, in my opinion, the most important step in releasing women's abilities for active service is the adoption of the Equal Rights Amendment. Such an Amendment will put women in the Constitution as legal entities and will not only clear away the remaining legal disabilities of women and protect them from further encroachments on their freedom but it will also do much indirectly to break down false tradition about women.

Tradition is a big stumbling block in the way of progress for women. In combatting tradition, I believe that more educational work needs to be done among women than among men. The seeds of old theology and education regarding women's sphere and ability are deep-rooted in the minds of many women and it seems less troublesome to let them grow than to uproot them. But they must be uprooted not only for the good of women but to save civilization. All that women can give is needed to steady and rebuild a world in uncertainty and turmoil.

Men, too, need to be educated out of tradition, for there are many of them smug in the belief of intellectual and so-called inherent superiority. But they would soon get over that if women were at all serious in overcoming it. Many women still play up to this belief because they think it is the politic thing to do. Many women are still fooled by it and think it is probably true. It is time for both men and women to wake up and respect each other as human beings with equal qualifications and opportunities.

Women's Qualifications

There is not the slightest doubt in my mind regarding women's qualifications for the higher as well as the lower government offices. When women seriously tackle the job of electing more women to offices, they can accomplish it with little trouble because in many localities women are in the majority. But heretofore they have regarded government and the problems of government far too academically. Women's study clubs are to blame for this.

These clubs made a real contribution when women's educational opportunities were limited and before women were enfranchised. But today they are a hindrance to many women rather than a help because they use up the energy and executive ability of women which should be contributed to government. They tend to keep women looking at government in an academic rather than a practical way. Women still feel that they must be excessively trained for everything they do, not realizing that men and women of intelligence naturally develop as their work progresses.

Then there are many women who prefer to vote for a man. They still are bound by the tradition that even an inefficient man is preferable to an able, intelligent woman in government. Enlightening women on this point is a definite job which women must undertake.

Women have been in business far longer than they have had the vote. They were in business in their own households in the days when the household supplied its own needs of clothing, food, and equipment. They followed this business out of the home into the factory and then as the economic order changed, they gave their time and their talents to business as opportunities developed.

Progress of Women

Women have progressed from complete economic dependence to owning 70 per cent of the wealth of the country. Much of this wealth has not come to them directly as the result of their own efforts, but has been inherited. Much of this is not actually controlled by women, but is turned over to men to be managed for them. Many more women should take an interest in and undertake the management of this wealth, and to train them for this task, more schools and colleges for women should offer courses in the care and management of money. Women have a great responsibility in this ownership of wealth. Just spending it on luxuries will help neither them nor society. There are good and constructive things to be done with it.

It is sometimes said that it is not healthy for our economic system for so much wealth to be in the hands of women who will not reinvest it in new business enterprises which produce and employ. This is another job waiting for women of ability and they must see that, in their zeal for nonessentials, they do not overlook it.

Women owning large blocks of stock in corporations should be holding executive positions in these corporations and serving on boards of directors and as trustees of institutions.

Women have a great deal to bring to government and business. They have intelligence and a freshness in the task that is always a stimulation and which breaks down precedent. They have a humanitarian outlook; they are eager to serve; they are willing to compromise in disputes without compromising on principles; they see the folly of bloodshed and needless loss of life in war and labor struggles. In government and business their flare for social work and reform can take a practical, more natural, and more constructive road—a far healtnier medium than organized philanthropy or work through reform organizations. Women's viewpoint is needed in government and business in these troubled days to preserve Democracy.

Telling Employees About It: Firms Make Annual Reports

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Making an annual report to employees is becoming, in some corporations here, as regular a part of an executive's duties as issuing statements to stockholders. And the employees' document is far more readable, judging by two of them.

These are the reports to employees made by Presidents of Swift & Company and the Illinois Central System. Each chief prepared a full statement of his Company's financial position, its problems, and its progress expressly for the workers this year.

Swift & Company's report is handsomely illustrated and made up attractively. John Holmes, President, wrote an introduction to it in conversational style, discussing profits, losses, improvements in the curing of ham, new-style wrappers for the product, trends in employment, expansion of plants, and like matters.

Easy to Understand

Financial statements, too, are given in a form easy to understand. One heading is: "Our income and expenses, wages and earnings, during the last year." Under income are just two items: "We charged our customers for products sold, $793,816,615; we received income from investments and other sources, $1,556,983."

Under "Expenses of Operation" the Company lists amounts paid for produce, materials, transportation, replacements, as interest to bondholders, for taxes, and so on. Deducting expenses, employees wages, and salaries from income, a loss was shown. This, Mr. Holmes previously explained, was occasioned "largely because of a decline in prices."

A balance sheet is included in the booklet with the subtitle: "Listing what we have and where we obtained money to operate our business."

Portraits of Employees

Illustrations include pictures of Swift plants in different parts of the country, of employees on the honor roll for long service—106 thumbnail portraits—and scenes from Swift factories with employees in action. Paintings of rural scenes in mural style decorate the cover.

The report of J. L. Beven, President of the Illinois Central System, is simpler in appearance, being merely a four-page leaflet addressed "to the members of the Illinois Central family." An interesting feature in the report is the reduction of the various big revenue and expense items to so much "per employee." This finally gets down to net income, totaling $1,222,874 in the bulk, and $45 for each employee.

Mr. Beven discusses expenditures for new equipment as one businessman to another, explains drops in employment, and lists notable happenings "in the family," such as removal of the Directors' meeting place from New York to Chicago, and change in officials.

The report ends with a discussion of Mr. Beven's hopes for improvement of the railroad business through an appeal to Congress for legislation approved in a conference of "all railroaders, both management and men."

Imitation of Peiping Garden Brings Florida Woman National Club Medal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PALM BEACH, Fla.—Presentation to Mrs. Lorenz E. Woodhouse of the Garden Club of America medal marked the eleventh annual flower show of the Palm Beach Garden Club. The medal is available to members of the Garden Club of America only and was awarded locally for the first time. It marked outstanding achievement by Mrs. Woodhouse in her Chinese garden, one of a group planted for demonstration on the grounds of the Society of Four Arts, where the show was held.

Adapted from the "Garden of Smiling Harmony" in Peiping (Summer Palace) it portrays faithfully the atmosphere of the Chinese garden as a place of retreat. It holds more than 50 varieties of trees, shrubs, and smaller plants, most of which are natives of South China and India. Grill work over the gateway, Chinese vases, and a Buddha overlooking the central pool, are features.

The presentation of the medal was made by Mrs. Joseph Cudahy, general chairman of the flower show.

Last year's show saw the inception of the permanent plantings and this year brought about their completion on the south of the building and the landscaping of the North Promenade.

A departure for this year were model rooms arranged on the second floor of the club building. Flowers and plants formed the central motif in the rooms and they were planned with murals and pictures.

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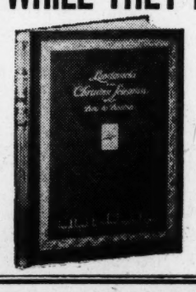

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National Parks and Forests Fast Becoming Coney Islands

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With some 16,000,000 more people seeking recreation in the national parks last year than six years ago, the big problem confronting conservationists today is how to preserve the flora and fauna, the natural beauty and rugged freshness of the parks from the heavy load of human traffic.

Moreover, the increasing demand for commercial amusements—for golf, baseball, constructed skating rinks, artificial toboggan slides, ski runs, commercial picture shows within the park areas—is being looked upon with concern by lovers of nature who believe that there is plenty of room in this country outside the national parks for this type of recreation.

Both the National Park Service and the Izaak Walton League of America agree that something should be done about keeping the national parks as places of natural beauty where people may gain a wholesome enjoyment of the granite walls, rugged mountain sides, rushing streams and waterfalls without encroachment and interference from the commercial type of amusement facilities.

Legislation is now being prepared for Congress attempting to solve this growing problem in the national parks, according to Dr. C. P. Russell, Supervisor of Research and Information for the National Park Service.

Private owners of hotels and lodges in the national parks have legal rights at the present time, Dr. Russell pointed out, for operating dance halls, laying out small golf courses, and setting up other amusement places within their own premises. Many of them have these legal rights which antedate the formation of the National Park Service.

Legislation which will place ownership of hotels and tourist facilities in the hands of the Federal Government is the only direct method of keeping the national parks as "sanctuaries of nature" which so many of the conservation organizations desire, Dr. Russell declared. He urged members of the Izaak Walton League to lend their support to this legislation.

Just as thousands upon thousands of people are seeking the national parks, so they are also making inroads on the national forests, Robert Marshall, Chief of the Division of Recreation and Lands, for the United States Forest Service, told the members of the Izaak Walton League. Men and women seeking recreation in national forests have multiplied 20-fold since 1917, Mr. Marshall said. In 1937 the appalling number of 12,000,000 visitors found their way to these areas, he pointed out.

A new recreation policy of the National Forest Service includes an emphasis on wilderness trips, hiking, and constructive recreation in the out-of-doors as opposed to commercial or organized recreation. The National Forest Service is trying to make its recreation facilities come within the range of people who can afford it, Mr. Marshall said.

Aldo Leopold, of the University of Wisconsin, who is credited as being one of the prime advocates of the wilderness idea in this country, told the members of the Izaak Walton League that in order to further develop wilderness recreation in the United States, people would have to learn that recreation, in order to be recreation, does not need to be made easy.

Arnold Rejects Bar's Suggestion

WASHINGTON (AP)—Thurman Arnold, Assistant Attorney General, declared March 24 that the Justice Department cannot be "governed" by the American Bar Association.

A special committee of the St. Louis Bar Association recently had reported that Mr. Arnold's policy of issuing public statements concerning anti-trust suits before those suits are filed in court should be submitted to the American Bar Association for an opinion as to whether the policy was ethical.

In a letter to Forrest M. Henker, Chairman of the special St. Louis Committee, Mr. Arnold said:

"Whether the policy is right or wrong is, of course, open to debate. Nevertheless, the administration of the law by the Attorney General cannot be authoritatively governed by a canon of ethics passed and interpreted by a group of private citizens, however public-spirited they may be."

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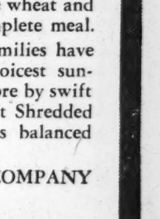

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How the Farmers Would Take Monopoly Out of Milk Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Regulation of milk marketing by State and Federal Governments is being urged here by farmers' co-operatives and other farm organizations as a means of bringing order to a troubled industry.

For in the Chicago "milkshed," as in other population centers, the business of producing and distributing milk is faced with charges of monopoly and unfair trade practices, together with the complaint that farmers are not getting back their cost of production as they once did.

The problem in Chicago is being attacked from two angles. The Federal Government, here as in Washington, is concerned about alleged monopoly practices and, through a Federal grand jury, has indicted officials of a farmers' co-operative, of a trade union, of milk wagon drivers, and officials of the big milk distributing corporations. Over 90 individuals and firms are named in the indictment, made last November. Hearings have been held and more are scheduled for April 13 and 14.

Co-ops Propose Remedies

Milk co-operatives, business agencies of the dairy farmers, are attempting to improve the situation with plans of their own. The Pure Milk Association, with 12,000 farmer members (estimated to be 80 per cent of the producers in the tri-state area that supplies Chicago with its milk), hopes to get a settlement without a trial. It takes the position that it is not liable to punishment under the Sherman Anti-trust Act because it is protected by later legislation exempting co-operatives. Its manager, A. W. Lauderbach, hopes to get a consent decree from the Department of Justice. The National Co-operative Milk Producers Federation also hopes to see a settlement, declaring that the status of 10,900 milk co-operatives in the United States is made uncertain because of the Chicago situation. It has petitioned to intervene in the indictment.

If a consent decree can be obtained, then the United States Secretary of Agriculture, Henry A. Wallace, can step into the situation and render aid, says Mr. Lauderbach. Several months ago the Pure Milk Association filed a petition for a Federal milk marketing agreement under the AAA, but the petition has remained unanswered because of the pending litigation.

This petition set forth that milk marketing conditions in the Chicago area are chaotic due to intense competition, aggravated by the limited buying power of consumers. Federal regulation is needed, it held, to fix prices paid the farmers for their milk, to establish a method of prorating to producers the proceeds from their sales, and to set up a code of fair trade practices for the entire industry.

Two Setups

Such an agreement would, however, apply only to milk brought into an interstate market, such as Chicago, which gets its supply from Wisconsin, Indiana, and Illinois. An agreement under the AAA would be of no help to intrastate markets such as Peoria and Springfield. To provide similar regulation for such markets, a bill has been drawn up for introduction into the Illinois Legislature, establishing a State milk marketing authority. Representatives of 28 co-operatives and the leading agricultural groups (Farm Bureau and Grange) drafted the bill with legal assistance.

The Illinois bill was patterned in general after milk control bills which have been enacted in 18 states, said Wilfred Shaw, secretary of the Illinois Milk Producers' Association. But it is different from most state laws in one respect, he added. It does not call for fixing of consumer prices except in periods of emergency, and then only for a period of 60 days in any one year. It does, however, empower the board to set prices paid to farmers.

As to the constitutionality of the bill, Mr. Shaw says that every effort has been made to draft it so that it will stand up in the courts. There has been no United States Supreme Court decision on milk marketing regulation, he said, and state decisions differ. The State milk marketing law of New York was recently held unconstitutional by a State Supreme Court justice, but Indiana has had its law for four years, and recently re-enacted it for the third time, said Mr. Shaw. In Boston, a milk marketing agreement under the AAA was recently held constitutional.

Why the cry for regulation at this time? Mr. Lauderbach attributes it, so far as farmers are concerned, to cuts in the size of the portion of the consumers' dollar that they have been receiving in recent years. Farmers are not getting reasonable return for their labor in producing milk, he declared, and he attributes this to the high cost of bottling and delivering milk.

Consumers, he added, will pay just about so much. Raise the prices and they use less milk, and distributors don't want to see their markets reduced. So retail prices vary but little from year to year.

When Is a Dictatorship?

(Continued from Page 1)

Socialists, holding 146 seats, as the dominant Party. The Left Front at that time obtained a four years' lease of power. Only three of the years have so far passed and already dictatorial powers have been handed to M. Daladier over their heads. More remarkable still, the setback came but a few weeks after the same Premier had hastened to grant full recognition to Francisco Franco and his Fascist Government in Spain, a cause entirely abhorrent to thhe French Left Front—and that without being able to point to any counteradvantages to France that might help to ease the mortification such action necessarily must bring to the supposedly ruling parties.

Although the Left Front came to power with dreams of bringing a new era of progress and reform to the Republic, its hopes were almost ruined at the outset by an outbreak of stay-in strikes reaching such proportions that the effect on the country generally was not dissimilar from that of the seizure of the factories by the communists in Italy in 1920, which destroyed all confidence in the the Government and paved the way for the March on Rome of 1922.

The decayed state of French finances left the Blum Cabinet little latitude for adventures in reform. The 40-hour week, paid vacations, and other regulations of industry in a Nation that had little unemployment to supply the new call for workers demanded by the reforms, merely sent prices skyrocketing with the franc still at its old value.

Spanish Insurrection

In the midst of this situation burst the Spanish insurrection and the question of sale of arms to the Leftist Government. Britain was strongly in favor of an embargo on all arms to Spain. M. Blum opposed it, but M. Daladier and other Radical leaders threatened to resign if it were not imposed. To keep his Left Front together, therefore, M. Blum yielded and the doom of the Left Front cause in Spain was practically sealed. M. Blum kept his ministry together but his policy alienated sympathies of his supporters in the constituencies.

A final attempt at revival of Left Frontism came last November in the shape of a general 24-hour strike organized by Léon Jouhaux, head of the Trade Union Federation, after M. Daladier had returned to power as a competent organizer of the armed forces. The strike was as ineffective as the previous stay-in strikes and contributed almost as much to impress the public generally with the assumption that Left Frontism stood for disintegration at a time when unity and discipline were a national necessity.

Behind the fall of the Left Front, however, and behind the authoritarian government which M. Daladier apparently is heading for today lies, not so much the incompetence of the Leftist parties as the parlous financial situation which M. Blum was unable to remedy, but which M. Daladier, with the help of the shrewest financier in France today, can more or less guarantee to keep in hand provided he has power to enforce such measures as the financier, Paul Reynaud, deems necessary.

Daladier Crushes Strike

It was to combat this appeal for degree powers, as an infringement of the Republic's traditional freedom, that the national strike was attempted, and it was M. Daladier's show of promptness and decision in using military means to suppress it that favorably impressed the Rightists and perhaps a majority of the public.

The obvious need of similar promptness and decision in face of a threatening Germany has enabled the Premier to obtain even more extensive powers. Given a continuance of M. Reynaud's success in bringing capital back to the country, in raising taxes, and forcing up production at the expense of most of the reforms that M. Blum had pushed through, there seems good reason to anticipate that the Rightists will resolutely fight any departure from the present semi-dictatorial conditions until the way seems clear to a form of free democracy that promises to maintain order and pay its way.

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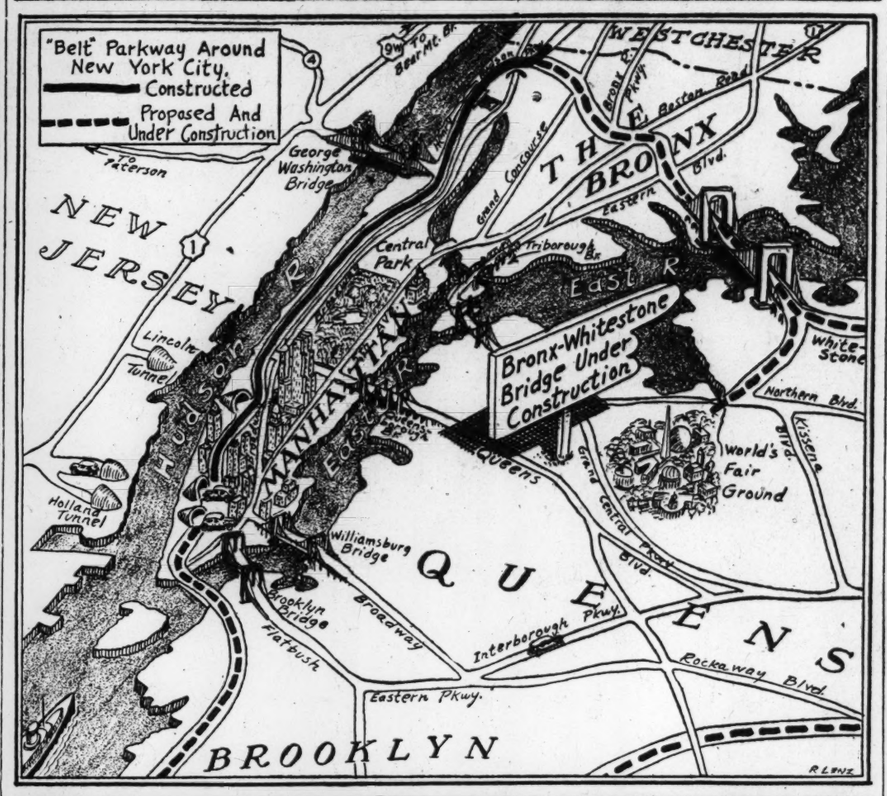

By a Staff Artist

Pictorial Map Showing Location of Bronx-Whitestone Bridge

Greece Tightens Cultural Bonds With the French

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Greece has now ratified an accord signed with France for the establishment of a workable regime of intellectual and artistic co-operation between the two countries.

The accord brings considerable relief and satisfaction to a great number of people here to whom it has lately appeared that France, the intellectual mentor of this country for the past 100 years, has been losing ground in this part of the world.

When German influence increased sharply througout eastern Europe, last September, it was followed by a strong desire to learn German at the expense of French. German books in the bookstore show windows elbowed and jostled those in French and English.

Change in Course

But the easily gained victory now seems to be having its sunset, and the French and English languages and literature have begun to regain their former place. Under the new accord closer intellectual and artistic relations between the Greek and French peoples are provided. Universities and superior educational institutions in both countries, for instance, are encouraged to organize exchange of professors.

The French Government maintains two official schools in Greece—archaeological and literary. The graduates of the latter are allowed by the agreement to teach French in Greek schools. One of the most important provisions of the accord is the fact that the Greek modern language can hereafter be presented as a living language in the examinations of Greek students wishing to apply for a Baccalaureate in France and its colonies. Since Jan. 29, modern Greek has been taught in a French lycée in Paris, sharing an equal honor with German and English.

Other Benefits

The two contracting parties are undertaking to favor the translation and diffusion of literary masterpieces and of works on natural science of the other country. The two Governments undertake to encourage the mutual organization of concerts and exhibitions of art, the production of plays and the showing of films.

Exchange of artists as well as the exchange of antique and modern masterpieces in painting and sculpture are to be arranged between Greek and French museums. Two committees have been formed to execute the dispositions of the accord, and to see what additional measures can be taken to render it more effective and fruitful.

Bridge-Building Kibitzers Start From 'Rock Bottom'

Kibitzer interest in the building of New York's new Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, to be the fourth largest of its kind in the world, inspires presentation of factual material on how engineers go about the task of constructing a suspension bridge. A series of articles, of which this is No. 2, will be published at intervals during erection, for the benefit of those who wish to improve their status as kibitzers, "sidewalk superintendents," or according to Webster, "lookers-on, meddlesome spectators; those who give gratuitous advice."

By Kibitzer

NEW YORK—We've a grand bridge in the building now, but there's one thing the Chief Kibitzer can't quite get over, and that is the continued apathy of construction companies toward the hard lot of the experienced, bona fide sidewalk superintendent. Believe me, standing around in a snowbank watching men at a great distance, trying to see where shortcuts can be made and blunders lessened, calls for some sort of protection against the elements.

If only there were more John D. Rockefellers around. There's a kibitzer with real feeling, even though it did take a burly policeman warning him to "keep moving buddy," to awaken in him the realization that other knot-hole peerers of the first water are frequently subjected to similar indignities. That special booth he built at Rockefeller Center during construction of the Holland House might well be taken as our goal. And by the way, everyone is invited to join, during construction of the Bronx-Whitestone Bridge, "TCSMBBKK," The Christian Science Monitor Bridge-Building Kibitzers Klub. All correspondence should be sent to G. Whata Nuisance, Sceretary-Kibitzer.

A Lot of Free Advice

Mr. Nuisance, queried on organization plans stated today the avowed purpose of the organization is to provide engineers, workmen and WPA projectors, with all unnecessary, impractical and impeachable advice they may not require, requisite to completion of the structure; meanwhile gaining all valid information possible with respect to building a modern suspension-type bridge.

"There's an old Dutch proverb," he said, "'De beste stuurlui staan aan wal,' which translated means 'the best pilots stand on the shore.'"

Obviously, if one is to render proper supervisory service, even from a distance, he must be acquainted with such homely information as what to do about drawing up plans, should the towers be parallel or at an angle, will the bridge meet in the middle if I start building outward from both shores, and how am I ever going to get that great cable strung across, that supports the central span?

Steps in Bridge Building

When the project was advanced the New York Planning Commission first entertained the notion, listened to the plans of the engineers who saw how it would tie in with the present highway systems, surveyed the projected site, looked into all the legal and legislative requirements pursuant to construction, held public hearings, and finally gave its sanction. To motorists coming from the north the bridge means a short-cut to the New York World's Fair.

Joe Murphy, night hasher in the Whitestone lunchwagon says its "gonna be great for business. Means work for lotsa fellows on WPA." Frank Van Allan, building superintendent of the fashionable Beachwood Yacht and Country Club, hopes it's going to be high enough so his "boys" can get the sticks of their sailboats under. Captain Bill who also has a place nearby, just can't realize there'll be a faster way to get from College Point Park to Clason Point than by ferry.

In his first formal statement following election, I. Must See, president of TCSMBBKK, gave the club motto as "Keep Moving Buddy," the official colors as "blue and brass" and the club symbol, "a crossed nightstick and steamshovel arm."

In order to insure proper relationships between Monitor readers and organized labor groups, he has already taken steps relative to affiliation with the C. I. O. and A. F. of L. as "Sidewalk Superintendents, Local No. 2."

The question now before the Klub is, how do we start to build a bridge?

'Flying Hutchinsons' to Fly 50,000 Miles to 68 Nations

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—The "Flying Hutchinsons" are at it again.

This time, America's most air-minded family is planning a 50,000-mile flight to the capitals of 68 nations in their twin-motored monoplane Amicitia (Latin for friendship).

Lieut. Col. George R. Hutchinson said the purpose of the flight was to "spread amity among the peoples of all nations." He will be accompanied by his wife, Blanche, and their daughters, Kathryn and Janet Lee, who have flown more than 300,000 miles in 12 years.

They plan to fly to Washington March 27 to see President Roosevelt and officials of the State Department. The official take-off is scheduled March 28. Their itinerary includes Ontario, Richmond, Va., Miami, Fla., Havana and South American, African, Asiatic, and European cities—106 stops on five continents in a scheduled 124 days.

They will attempt no long ocean hops, but will cross the seas by boat. In 1932, they attempted a trans-Atlantic flight to Europe and crashed off Greenland. They were rescued two days later after wading ashore through icebergs.

The crew on this flight, besides the Hutchinsons, will include Capt. Lee H. Dice, Hillside, N. J., pilot on leave from Eastern Airlines, and Edward Hamel, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., radio operator and licensed navigator.

Interior of the Amicitia resembles a classroom-business office, for the girls must continue their studies. The family will radiocast on "American School of the Air" from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, London, and Tokyo.

Colonel Hutchinson, a native of Baltimore, Md., and former caddy in Richmond, learned flying while working as a bookkeeper in Philadelphia.

California Clipper Ready

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—March 29 was announced by Pan American Airways as the starting time of the first regular passenger flight to the Orient by one of its new 40-ton clippers.

The huge 74-passenger air liner was named the California Clipper.

Officials said tickets would be about 20 per cent cheaper. A one-way ticket to Honolulu will now cost $278 instead of $360.

Move to Settle Rail Tax Dispute Collapses in N. J.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., March 25—Negotiations between the Joint Legislative Committee, named to seek with representatives of the railroads settlement of the State's claim of $34,258,834 in back taxes against the carriers, have failed and the Committee has "collapsed," it was announced today by State Senator Robert C. Hendrickson (R) of Gloucester, Chairman of the body.

As a result, a serious transportation situation has arisen and in the event the courts uphold existing tax assessments against the carriers, some of them may be forced to reorganize.

Default on Interest

The Central Railroad of New Jersey is the most seriously affected of the carriers and has announced it would default on bond interest due April 1. The Erie and the New York, Susquehanna & Western, which the Erie controls, already are in bankruptcy.

The seriousness of the situation was admitted by Mr. Hendrickson, who said it was "very precarious," adding that the Legislature was assuming "a grave responsibility."

Railroad heads hold the New Jersey tax on carriers is confiscatory and heavier than that of any other state, amounting to more than 20 cents on every dollar the roads earn.

Court Protection

Edward W. Scheer, President of the Jersey Central, said that in the absence of a "substantial reduction" of the tax on his road and a material adjustment of its fixed charges, the company could not avoid court reorganization.

"Should the State of New Jersey attempt to collect the assessed, but unpaid, taxes for the two years 1932-33 involved in the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, the Company would seem to have no recourse but to seek the protection of the courts," he added.

Rudich Removed As Magistrate

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—City Magistrate Mark A. Rudich, cited by Special Assistant Attorney General John Harlan Amen for alleged malfeasance and misfeasance in office, was removed from the bench today by unanimous decision of the Appellate Division.

Mr. Amen accused Mr. Rudich of accepting bribes to approve improper bail bonds and of using his influence with fellow magistrates—in one specific case of attempting to persuade Magistrate Anthony F. Burke to suspend sentence on charges against a prostitute.

Mr. Amen's charges were brought in the course of a sweeping investigation of alleged official corruption in Brooklyn.

Grapefruit Price Fixing Heads for Federal Court

ORLANDO, Fla. (AP)—A State law fixing a minimum price on Florida grapefruit headed March 23 for a test of its constitutionality before a federal court. Judge Alexander Akerman said he and two other United States jurists would hear arguments at New Orleans April 6.

Ten canners attacked the 1935 law, invoked this year for the first time, on grounds it violated constitutional guarantees of the right to sell and buy property and to enter into contracts. The State Citrus Commission set the minimum price at 32 cents a box. Some had been sold as low as eight cents.

The 10 canning companies asked the Federal Court to restrain Nathan Mayo, Florida commissioner of agriculture, from revoking their State licenses to engage in the fruit business because they failed to carry out the price-pegging plan.

Trapped Slayer of Four Kills Self in Holdup

POWELL, Wyo. (AP)—A bullet from his own pistol ended the career of Earl Durand, the renegade of the Rockies.

His trail of terror came to a close in a home town bank which he tried to rob March 24 after killing four pursuers during a nine-day flight from the law. The fantastic bank robbery attempt also cost the life of a young teller.

So ended the brief career in crime of a youth angered by his imprisonment for killing a bull elk out of season. He broke from the Cody jail March 16, killed two officers, killed two more men when a posse tried to trap him in northwestern Wyoming's mountains, and then came back into town to rob a bank.

Woman Mayor of Santiago Retains Seat Despite Revolt

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—Although the woman Mayor of Valparaiso has been unable for two months to muster a quorum of the City Council—because the Councilmen don't approve of women Mayors—President Pedro Aguirre Cerda has promised not to remove her.

He appointed Senora Graciela de Schnacke as Mayor in January, shortly after he took office, and promised a delegation of Valparaiso city employees March 23 that he would stand by the appointment.

The delegation had pleaded that Senora de Schnacke was satisfactory to the working class. She is the wife of the Secretary of the Socialist Party, Oscar Schnacke.

Ohio Penitentiary Warden Dismissed

COLUMBUS, Ohio, March 25 (AP)—James C. Woodard, Warden of Ohio Penitentiary since 1935, was dismissed March 25 by Charles L. Sherwood, State Welfare Director. Mr. Woodard's counsel said they would fight the ouster, which is effective April 1.

Mr. Woodard was charged with favoring prisoners with wealthy or political connections and with permitting prison traffic in narcotics and liquor. The Welfare Director said regular gambling games for large sums "operated as a concession under control of certain inmates."

Northwestern Maps Plans For New Technology Group

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—With $6,500,000 placed in its hands for establishment of an Institute of Technology, Northwestern University is now at work choosing a faculty and shaping a curriculum which its administrators believe will make the new institution "distinguished from the moment of its opening."

The new Institute is a gift of a businessman, Walter P. Murphy, through a Foundation which he established. Mr. Murphy is Chairman of the Board of the Standard Railway Equipment Company and is an officer in other metal products industries.

The Foundation chose Northwestern, said Dr. Walter Dill Scott, President of the University, after a thorough investigation of educational institutions and plans from coast to coast. Now that the decision has been made, work is to start as soon as possible on three buildings on the Evanston campus of Northwestern University, and 800 students are expected to be enrolled when they open their doors.

The new institute's purpose, as explained by Dr. Scott, is "to produce men of social vision and sound training, who have a definite understanding of the problems awaiting them in industry and society."

To this end, the University has decided to adopt the co-operative plan of engineering education which requires students to spend half their time in industry while working for their degrees. This plan, originated in the University of Cincinnati a good many years ago, has been adopted by a number of important institutions and has been found ideally suited to training engineers, said Dr. Scott. Adoption of the plan means that students will alternate three months in classes with three months in industry, taking five years to graduate.

During the whole period correlation courses will be given to link up academic work with the student's experience in factory and shop, and to enable him to see the social, economic, and cultural aspects of his work. Students' advisors, known as co-ordinators, will give personal supervision to students both in their academic periods and during the time they spend in industry.

Cultural education is to be tied in closely with this engineering training. Not only are students to be required to take liberal arts work, but they are to be encouraged to enroll in courses in the schools of music, commerce, speech, and so on. Arrangements are to be made to enable them to take part in extra-curricula activities.

At the start, the new school will have four main divisions: civil, mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineering. A research laboratory will also be established. Later more divisions will be added, according to present plans. Three buildings are to be erected at once for these units, one to house three divisions—civil, mechanical, and electrical engineering—a chemistry building, with a research laboratory, and a physics building with a basic science research laboratory.

Homes: Better and Cheaper

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — California's Relief Administration will co-operate with the Federal Housing Authority to build 100 prefabricated houses that can be rented by relief clients for $6.50 a month, according to H. Dewey Anderson, State Relief Administrator. Speaking before the Sacramento Community Forum, Dr. Anderson said:

"We will spot one of the new houses, which will be modern in every respect and be big enough for a family of four persons, right next to the worst hovel we can find in a town."

Through this method and that of listing the names of landlords in key California cities who charge what he termed excessive rents for tenement houses in slum areas, Dr. Anderson said the Government would bring about a new order of lower rent and thus relieve hundreds of families.

The program is understood to form part of Gov. Culbert Olson's production-for-use plan intended to be put presently into effect. By further explanation of Dr. Anderson, it would furnish employment for many men, thus cutting down the dole now being paid, and eventually would provide food projects, clothing projects and housing projects.

"On none of these," he declared, "will the workers be competing with private industry."

Roosevelt Family Split on Garner

SEATTLE, Wash. (AP) — Elliott Roosevelt's assertion that Vice-President Garner is "in the driver's seat" as a likely Democratic presidential candidate next year drew friendly jibes from his brother-in-law, John Boettiger.

Recalling the younger Roosevelt's boost for Mr. Garner in a Fort Worth, Texas, radiocast, Mr. Boettiger printed a one-column reply, March 25, on page one of the Post-Intelligencer, of which he is publisher.

Addressed to "Dear Elliott," the letter said, "Out in our neck of the woods, we sort of like Mr. Garner, too," but added, "We'd like him better if he stood for the New Deal, and backed up the President like he used to do."

Mr. Boettiger remarked that "regardless of how the family might feel about it, the fact of the matter is that out here you can't stop people insisting that your Pa has got to stand for a third term. It would be tough on him—to say nothing of you and the rest of the family—but people won't stop talking that way."

Democracy Congress Votes United Front

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay (AP)—A full session of the International Congress for Democracy of America passed without discussion March 24 a resolution defining inter-American democracy as a fighting force determined to take the measure of totalitarian regimes of Europe and Asia.

In the resolution of the Congress, which is made up of liberal and left-wing political groups of American nations, pledged itself to work for aggressive measures against regimes identified with Reichsführer Hitler, Premier Mussolini, and "Japanese militarists."

A committee designated to organize a second session of the Congress at Washington in September, 1940, included Miss Kathryn Lewis, daughter of John L. Lewis, United States labor leader.

Auto Financing in Canada

Sales of 160,719 new and used motor vehicles in Canada during 1938 were financed to the extent of $68,971,976.

American Engineer In Mexico Wins Expropriation Test

MEXICO, D. F. (AP)—Edgar K. Smoot, American engineer who has lived in Mexico since 1896, was free in $100 bail March 25 while the Mexican Chamber of Deputies prepared for an extraordinary session to discuss his Supreme Court victory against a Government expropriation order.

Mr. Smoot was arrested on a 17-year-old charge of bringing into Mexico more construction materials than he needed for a Government bridge project in 1922. He was taken to the Federal penitentiary, but American Ambassador Josephus Daniels effected his release.

The engineer said the materials were imported into Mexico through Yavaros port for a railroad of which he and the Mexican Government are co-owners. He has a Government concession to import building materials.

The expropriation order, against which the supreme court ruled by a 3-to-2 verdict, involved 13 acres of Pacific coast land Mr. Smoot acquired in Mazatlan as part payment for work on a Government project before 1917, when foreigners were forbidden to own land within 30 miles of the coast. A storm of protest was created in Congress, which ordered a trial of the three Justices whose verdict favored Smoot.

Church Group Asks U. S. Aid for Refugees

NEW YORK (AP)—The Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America announced March 24 the adoption by its Executive Committee of a resolution urging the Government to "maintain its historic policy of friendliness to refugees."

The Rev. Roswell P. Barnes, the Council's Associate Secretary, said the manifesto was "a direct challenge to the policy suggested by Senator Reynolds which would drastically change our national policy to the disadvantage of refugees."

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Egypt: Between Britain and the Axis

King Farouk avoids stand on crisis in Europe as conflicting influences affect Government.

British treaty of 1936 in effect, but Italian and German sympathy shown at Palace.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAIRO, Egypt—Uncertainty as to which way Egypt will veer, in view of the critical international situation in Europe, has become the absorbing question here, now that the costly celebrations of the marriage of the Crown Prince of Iran with King Farouk's sister, Princess Fawzia, have ended in the marriage of March 15.

Despite the 1936 treaty with Britain, giving London some of its old preponderating influence in Cairo, the direction of King Farouk's personal sympathies is not entirely clear. Owing to the unexpected passing of his father, King Fuad, in 1936, he spent only six months in England, instead of the two or three years his father had planned. On his arrival back in Egypt at the early age of 17, he immediately came into the Palace atmosphere, where different influences were at work. In spite of his English education, mainly through special tutors, he appears, like his father, to have considerable sympathy with Italians; and it is said that the Palace servants are largely of that nationality.

There is also reason to believe that German influence is steadily growing in the Palace. During King Farouk's recent visit to Assouan to perform the ceremony of dedicating the heightening of the Assouan Dam, he took as his fellow passengers in the plane which flew over the district only the former Minister of Public Works and the German Consul General.

As to the domestic situation, it is still debatable whether the authoritarian means used to set up the present Government have proved a success.

Wafdists Democratic

The Government did actually come into power as a result of so-called elections a year ago. It is common knowledge, however, that undue pressure was put on the voters then, in order to eliminate the Wafdist influence, which had become much opposed to Palace rule.

While this expedient served the purpose of giving the intellectual class, backed by the Palace, opportunity to set up a competent Government, the impartial observer would be inclined to agree that the object has been realized to a greater degree than would have been the case if the Government were Wafdist.

On the other hand, a democratic idea of Government certainly was considerably in evidence in the Wafdist Cabinet, whatever faults it might have had. The present Parliament is unquestionably not one of the people's choosing, and were free elections to take place now, it is confidently believed that the Wafdists would be returned by a large majority.

Although officially unrecognized, there is considerable unrest in the country largely over the position of two individuals, Ali Maher Pasha and Sheikh el Maraghi. Ali Maher Pasha is regarded as the most powerful individual in the Government of Egypt, through his preponderating influence at the Palace. During the Palestine Conference in London, he was chief representative of Egypt, when he had many opportunities of private talks with representatives of Arab countries, and also of European Powers interested in them.

For the Caliphate

Sheikh El Maraghi is the Rector of the Azhar University, and has been the King's confidant and religious adviser since his childhood. While apparently progressive, in view of the reforms he has introduced into the Azhar, that 1,000-year-old University of Islam, he is credited with a very conservative outlook in respect to Eastern customs and culture.

He is also believed to be at the bottom of the Caliphate movement, which aims at putting young King Farouk at the head of the Orthodox Moslem world. A trial balloon was launched at the Friday prayers in Cairo, when the Arabian Princes were on their way to London, King Farouk leading the prayers in place of the Iman, and being subsequently greeted with cries of "Long live the Caliph."

The movement however received very little support among the general public.

Tht Wafdists are distinctly out of favor at the Palace. This is scarcely to be wondered at, since they have never hidden their feelings on the subject of kingship. The Wafdist movement is a popular one, and would in England probably be called a Labor-Socialist Party. While the Wafdists have among their members several wealthy landowners, they are despised generally by the so-called aristocracy and intelligentsia. Further, they are determined to eliminate Palace rule in Government practice.

Mohammed Mahmoud Pasha, the Premier, has been attempting to introduce into his Government certain Wafdist elements, in order to give it a more truly national character. But although certain personal contacts were made, it would appear that little progress has been achieved.

It is felt that a National nonpartisan Government is necessary to face any sudden demand which might be imposed upon the country, if there were international complications, and the formation of such a National Government appears to be difficult, in view of Wafdist opposition to co-operating with those who are not in sympathy with its popular outlook.

Italian Envoy Called Home to Report

CAIRO, March 25 (AP)—The Italian Minister to Egypt has been called home to report on the Egyptian situation, after a minor border incident.

The Egyptian Government was said to have called the Minister's attention to a party of Italian troops crossing the frontier recently.

Move Toward Communism Seen in German Economics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, March 24—The belief that German economics are moving towards communism under the impetus of apparent steps in the direction of "servile collectivism" of the German people by the Reich Government, is the opinion of Graham Hutton, assistant editor of the Economist of London, and British financial expert.

Describing his views in the April issue of Foreign Affairs, just published here, Mr. Hutton enumerates the trends in German economics which he believes are leading to a "logical Communist end."

"Continuous limitation and rationing of supplies," he writes, "continuous narrowing-down of all consumers' choice, continuous paring-down of the qualities of consumable goods are phenomena sufficiently recognized by the Reich's leaders to form the main theme of many an official speech. Herr Hitler at the end of January admitted the existence of a grave economic crisis, demanded national unity and strength of will to shoulder further sacrifices necessary to overcome it, and promised a reaping-time after the sowing.

Burdens on Workers

"On the social side, the Reich's economic system is beginning to weigh heavily upon the workers. There is no unemployment; but there is an almost as embittering compound of conscription, forced labor service, voluntary offerings for party or Winter Help funds, protracted hours of work without direct consultation of the individual workers (though the Labor Front conducts the negotiations), and—the last straw, since Munich—the power of the Party-State to pick up a man and remove him from one job and one locality to another, without explanation or compensation.

"In the sphere of foreign trade," he continues, "the Reich has witnessed a sudden change from an export surplus of just over 400,000,000 reichsmarks in 1937 to an import surplus, for an enlarged Reich, of well over 400,000,000 reichsmarks last year. . . . At the same time, the acceleration and peculiar methods of stimulation of the Reich's bilateral trade transactions after Munich led the British authorities to hint at defensive measures; the economic fate of what was left of Czecho-Slovakia drove many smaller States to unexpected resistance against German economic penetration; and even existing German trade agreements began to be thrown out of gear by unforeseen recalcitrance on the part of the smaller client-States.

"None of these factors is an insuperable obstacle in the long run; but in the Reich's present situation it is a great and grave question how long the run, in time of so-called peace, will be."

Domestic Finances

Mr. Hutton points out, however, that it is mainly in the field of domestic finance that the evidence has accumulated most rapidly. "After 1938 Germany's resources were strained, whereas Britain's are still elastic." He deduces that Germany is on the threshold of an inflationary period.

"Most of us who live in the happy-go-lucky countries would count it an economic disaster to have to live as the German people have now had to live for five years. Secondly, we have learned that men and women will quietly put up with the continuance of conditions against which cattle would probably kick. Thirdly, as Adam Smith reminded us over 150 years ago, 'there is a lot of ruin in a nation.' Fourthly, the belt can be remorselessly pulled in, as long as there is still a little stomach left within it, and as long as the notches are closely spaced. Fifthly, no outbreak or open opposition of any kind against the Nazi Party-State in peacetime is thinkable."

Economic Program

The essence of the Nazi economic program, Mr. Hutton finds, was from the beginning to devote Germany's productive capacity as far as possible to military purposes, with the inevitable result that there was a decline in the production of food, clothes and other consumers' goods. By mid-1937 it had become clear that a further decline could be avoided only by inflation.

There was also the danger that a continuation of the armament program at a "constantly accelerated rate of progress," would "eliminate the remaining vestiges of private property and enterprise, e. g., by capital levies, expropriations, forced labor (increased hours without commensurate recompense), and state control of all production, both of producers' and consumers' goods."

Mr. Hutton recalls that as long as Dr. Schacht was President of the Reichsbank he opposed such measures, as also the rapid piling up of Government debts. By the end of 1938 these debts amounted to 55,000,000,000 marks, a figure over twice what it had been in 1932. Today, according to Mr. Hutton, "the portfolios of every bank, financial institution, insurance company, big industrial concern and public undertaking are chock-a-block with the Reich's IOU's."

Fathers' Payment In Soviet Limited To Three Families

MOSCOW (AP)—The Soviet Supreme Court has come to the relief of fathers who have been contributing most of their salaries for the support of children by different mothers.

A father heretofore has been required to pay one fourth of his salary to a mother for the support of one child, one third for two children, and one half for three or more offspring.

Where four different mothers were involved, however, this meant the father was paying his whole salary to various women.

The court ruled a man cannot be compelled to pay more than half his salary, no matter how many mothers have claims against him.

Cavalier Crash Attributed to Icing

WASHINGTON (AP)—Carburetor trouble due to icing caused the loss at sea Jan. 21 of the Imperial Airways' flying boat Cavalier, Wing Commander Vernon Brown, Chief Inspector of Accidents of the British Air Ministry, reported March 25.

The Cavalier sank after a forced descent about 285 miles southeast of Long Island, N. Y., on a flight to Bermuda.

"The forced descent was due to fading engines caused by complete loss of power in two inner engines and partial loss of power of two outer engines," the report said. "This was the result of carburetor trouble due to icing. Sea conditions were too severe to make a good landing possible. As a result of damage caused to the hull in alighting, cabins were quickly flooded, and about 15 minutes later Cavalier broke in half, aft of rear spar, and sank."

Capt. M. R. Alderson and First Officer Nell Richardson "behaved with great coolness throughout," the report said.

Harmon Air Trophy Awarded to Hughes

NEW YORK (AP)—Howard Hughes, around-the-world flier, was announced March 24 as winner of the Harmon Trophy of the Ligue Internationale des Aviateurs for outstanding aeronautical achievement in 1938.

The award is named for Clifford Burke Harmon, pioneer aviator and balloonist, and President of the Ligue.

Jacqueline Cochran was awarded a trophy as the world's outstanding woman flier. Col. Roscoe Turner won for the second time the trophy for outstanding aviation activity in the United States last year, and Lieut. Col. Robert Olds of the Army Air Corps was awarded a special gold medal.

Labor Peace Group Is Still at Odds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations peace negotiating committees recessed March 24 for six days with no sign that they had found a basis for settlement.

The only significant development of the long session was that the negotiators invited Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins to attend the conferences which she helped to organize.

For three and a half hours she sat with the conferees, presumably getting inside information on the strong stands taken by both sides against yielding the organizing territories for which they have battled since 1935.

Soviet's Electric Trains

MOSCOW (AP)—Electrified railway lines in Soviet Russia at the beginning of 1939 totaled 1,690 kilometers (1,055 miles). Another 172 kilometers are expected to be electrified this year.

Hitler to Protect Memel Lithuanians

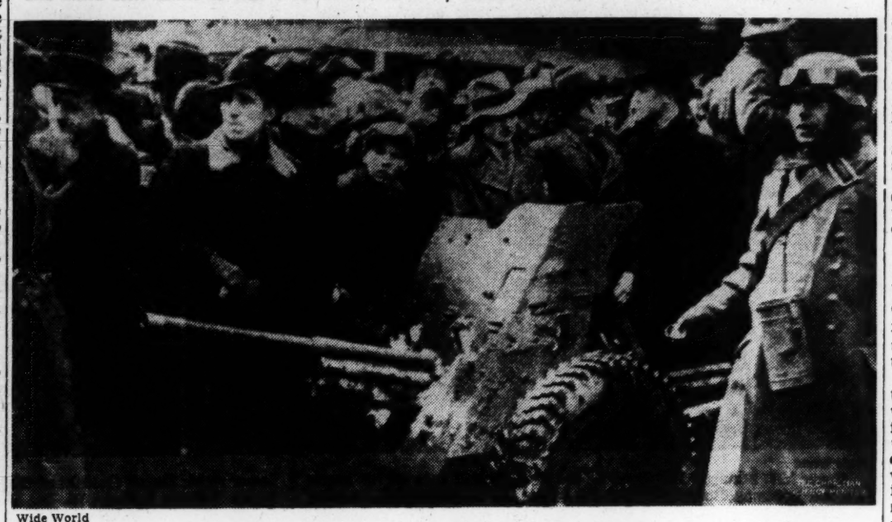
BERLIN (AP)—An exchange of notes between the German and Lithuanian Governments was announced March 25 providing protection for Lithuanians in Memel who opposed Adolf Hitler's annexation of that Baltic region March 23.

Changing Scenes in Central Europe

Wide World

Czech President Welcomed to Berlin

A company from the garrison presents arms in honor of Dr. Emil Hacha, who came from Prague and asked Herr Hitler to take over the rule in his country. Left to right are Gen. Ernst Seyffert, garrison Commander; President Hacha, and Dr. Otto Meissner, chief of the Presidential Chancellery.



Wide World

Cheers Absent as Germans Enter Prague

In contrast with the scenes in Austria and the Sudetenland when the troops of the Reichsführer marched in, the residents of the former Capital of Czecho-Slovakia watched silently along the streets, showing their deep concern over what was to be their condition in the future.

Wide World

Slovak Troops Change Their Allegiance

A detachment of troops of Bratislava, the Capital of Slovakia, wear the Swastika on their arms as a symbol of the changed government of the Province. The State has now come under the "protection" of Germany, with whose reported permission Hungarians entered to "rectify" the boundary.

Wide World

German Tanks Rumble Into Moravia

Mobile units of the German Army seen during their occupation of Bruenn. Some of the crowd are giving the National Socialist salute. In Moravia there is a stronger German element than in Bohemia, where few Swastikas were raised in honor of the Hitler forces.

Autonomous Units in Rumania?

BUDAPEST, March 25 (AP)—Autonomy for Hungarian and Germanic minorities in Rumania was reported last night to be under informal preliminary discussion among the Berlin, Budapest, and Bucharest Governments.

Hungarian hopes rose that, moving at Germany's side, it would achieve a peaceful penetration of Rumania and Slovakia as well.

Looking eastward to Rumania, Hungarian revisionists hope 1,200,000 Hungarians and 250,000 Saxons, whose ancestors came from Germany centuries ago, will win rights from Rumania to govern themselves and practice the political doctrines of their fatherlands.

Political implications of such a campaign would be far-reaching, they admitted, since such large islands of Hungarians and Saxons looking from Rumania to Berlin and Budapest for leadership might be the entering wedge for peaceful political and economic domination of Rumania by Reichsführer Hitler and his Hungarian friends.

Despite the Slovak-German treaty signed March 23 providing for German military protection for Slovakia, newspapers stressed the economic inter-dependence of Slovakia and Hungary. They expressed hopes that Slovakia soon would agree to being absorbed back into its prewar status as a part of the Hungarian Kingdom.

With Germany's support, Hungary already has gained about 8,800 square miles with 1,500,000 inhabitants in the breakup of the Czecho-Slovak Republic. But it wants the remaining 14,600 square miles of Slovakia with its 2,450,000 inhabitants.

Disappointed that Transylvania, won by Rumania after the World War, remains Rumanian, Hungarian revisionists hope that the Hungarian minority will win autonomy in Rumania and establish a corridor to Hungary.

The main body of 1,200,000 Hungarians in Rumania live in Eastern Transylvania, not contiguous with the Hungarian frontier.

The Saxons, who have maintained German customs and language, live south and southwest of the Hungarian island. Most of their leaders are educated in Berlin and are strong supporters of Herr Hitler.

Don't Talk, Kennedy Warns

LONDON, March 25 (AP)—United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said last night that "the danger may be as great or greater" than it was during the Czecho-Slovak crisis last September, but refused to elaborate.

The Ambassador made the statement after arriving late at a press club dinner because of a conference with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax.

He said with "last week's events still bitterly fresh in our minds," that all "should keep their mouths shut" at the present stage of political tension unless they were charged officially to speak for their governments.

The Ambassador said he had found the British public calm, and explained:

"They are aware of what is going on and confident that the press are telling them the truth and nothing but the truth. . . . Newspapers have taught them not to lose their heads or grow panicky.

"This week I talked with friends in America and they feel the present crisis cannot be nearly so bad as that of September. They notice that everyone is much calmer than before.

"Actually, the danger may be as great or greater."

Rum Runners Sentenced

NEW YORK (AP)—Frank Carmine Nardone of Bayonne, N. J., and Nathan W. Hoffman of Brooklyn, his partner in a bootlegging syndicate, were sentenced to two years imprisonment each March 24. Nardone also was fined $3,000; Hoffman $2,500. They were convicted, with three others, specifically on an indictment alleging the smuggling of 9,600 gallons of alcohol into New York on March 17, 1936.

Painting by Rubens Found in Moscow Declared Genuine

MOSCOW (AP)—The Government newspaper Izvestia said March 24 that a masterpiece by Rubens had been discovered in the Pushkin Museum of Arts.

Restoration efforts disclosed the canvas to be a portrait of a young woman holding a fan.

The painting bears the signature of Rubens, seventeenth century Flemish artist, in the upper corner. Experts pronounced it genuine.

Serbs and Croatians Intensify Effort for United Yugoslavia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, March 25—With the fate of Czecho-Slovakia fresh in view, the mixed state of Yugoslavia is quickening its attempt to find a permanent solution of its own long-standing minority problem—that of the Croats.

The difficulty is that the new Premier, Dragisha Cvetkovitch, and the Serbs who constitute the racial majority, want the solution to be in form of a "largesse" graciously granted to the Croats. On the other hand the Croatian minority insist that they want their "rights" rather than a mere concession and warn that if they are not granted these rights soon, may turn elsewhere—a statement which holds a note of appeal to Germany.

Meanwhile an emissary of the Croat leader, Dr. Vlatko Matchek, has been here the past few days for preliminary talks. Finding the Government unresponsive he turned to the opposition and has now produced a list of the new Cabinet he wants Regent Prince Paul to approve.

It is reported that the list contains only two Serbs, and five or more Croats, one of whom would be Foreign Minister. Though the list leaves the Premiership with the Serbs it is regarded by the latter as not discussable.

Nevertheless reports of impending Cabinet changes in the "Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes" are certainly in the air.

Way to Unity Drafted

Meanwhile, Premier Cvetkovitch who came to power with the mission of preparing the way for establishing unity between Serbs and Croatians has now told how he expects to do it.

The most important thing which the Premier said was that the State would recognize the special national individuality of the Croatians and that he himself would work to establish formal and actual equality within existing boundaries. "Only in that way," he asserted, "can we make a strong Yugoslavia, capable of internal progress and enjoying prestige in international relations."

However, Mr. Cvetkovitch is well aware that this equality cannot be immediately attained. "This is a problem," he said, "which cannot be solved by a stroke of the pen or by a single unilateral act, but only by means of a mutual political agreement. The first thing we must do, is to create better internal relations and establish a spirit of confidence. The crass mistakes made by former regimes must be rectified. We have to repair past evils before we can reach an agreement. Only in that way can we bring into being the necessary atmosphere of complete friendship, which alone will enable us to attain full success.

"It would not be in place here to give details regarding the agreement I hope we shall reach. They will appear of themselves, when negotiations and conversations begin between the authorized factors. There are things which are beyond all discussion and there are things which we must discuss. . . . I assure you that His Majesty's Government has no intention of imposing any limitations. We insist with all our might that every question be cleared up, which has any bearing on this matter. We wish the future situation to be perfectly clear and definite."

Dictation Ruled Out

"When speaking of an agreement," Mr. Cvetkovitch added, "both sides must recognize that there can be no dictation. This is an absolute condition, which we must all honorably and loyally accept. Let us once and for all free ourselves from past prejudices. Let us look reality in the face and work rapidly, sincerely, decisively. Reason must dominate over sentiments.

"If there are certain regions in our fatherland which, without their wish and by no fault of their own, were separated from the others in the past by geographical and cultural conditions, and if, in consequence of that, they developed their own national individuality, which they still retain after 20 years of common life with the rest of us, then we must take that fact into consideration and reach an agreement, which will satisfy their views within the framework of this state, and enable us all to live normally and harmoniously together.

"If after 20 years' effort we do not now succeed in reaching the desired results, the moral responsibility for the failure, before our nation and before history, will be borne by those who, because of their narrow and one-sided views, frustrated this grand endeavor to attain consolidation and internal peace."

After this, the Prime Minister went on to say that he intends to make new political laws granting more fredom of press, meetings, and public organizations, so as far as possible to attain real freedom in Yugoslavia. And in the meantime, until these new laws are passed, the old laws, he said, will be interpreted in such a way as to allow the press to write as freely as possible on fundamental questions.

Later, in answering certain comments on his speech, he said: "Let my critics be assured that I do not intend to have this period of negotiations last very long. You have been discussing with the Croatians for years, but I do not intend to keep on talking for years more. I hope to make our dealings short and decisive. We have had enough talk in this land. The politicians in Zagreb and Belgrade have been trying to fool one another long enough. Let us end that, get down to business, look reality in the eye, and come to an agreement. I speak in a frank and open manner and so will I act."

Mr. Cvetkovitch failed to say a number of things the Croatians would like to have heard, such, for example, as that the reconstruction of Yugoslavia will be on a federative basis or that new elections will be held and a new coalition government formed to make a new Constitution.

As a matter of fact, the present Government and Parliament hope to make "the great compromise" with the Croatians, but the Croats do not accept them as true representatives of the people. So, the future is not at all clear. All one can say is that Premier Cvetkovitch has gone farther than any other Premier and that the Chief Regent, Prince Paul, is behind him.

New Fulton County Judge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—Walter C. Hendrix of Atlanta has been appointed by Gov. E. D. Rivers to be judge of the newly created division of the Fulton County Superior Court.

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L		F	O	X		R		B	U	D		U		
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S	E	M	I	T	E		I	S	L	A	N	D		
H	E		A		A	F	T		I		N	A		
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	M	U		E	G	Y	P	T		Y	E			
R		B	O	W		E		A	P	E		D		
U	S		N		A	R	C		A		A	R		
B	O	X	E	R	S		A	F	R	I	C	A		
B	Y		I		A	R	T		K		E	M		
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R	O	M	A	N	S			S	I	R	I	U	S	

Brimsek on Picked Team in First Year of Majors—Olympic Committee Meeting

Boston Defensemen Picked On All-Star Hockey Sextet

TORONTO, March 25 (Canadian Press)—The pick of Boston's brick-wall defense and a Toronto-Montreal forward line heads the ninth annual All-Star National Hockey League team announced today by the Canadian press. The selection was made by 34 hockey writers in the major league cities.

The verdict was nearly unanimous for the first-team forward line of Sylvanus Apps and Gordon Drillon of the Toronto Maple Leafs and Hector (Toe) Blake of the Montreal Canadiens. Eddie Shore, driving-force of the Bruins, led two of his mates to positions in the rear guard. Here are the first and second teams:

First Team	Pos.	Alternate Team
Brimsek, Boston	g	Robertson, Amerks
Shore, Boston	rd	Seibert, Chicago
Clapper, Boston	ld	Coulter, Rangers
Apps, Toronto	c	N. Colville, Rangers
Drillon, Toronto	rw	Bauer, Boston
Blake, Montreal	lw	Gottselig, Chicago
Ross, Boston	coach	Dutton, Amerks

The writers had only one serious difficulty in deciding on the first team, and Aubrey (Dit) Clapper, former wingman and one-time ace of Boston's famed "Dynamite Trio" got the call in this case over Art Coulter of the New York Rangers. Seven put Clapper at left defense on the first team and three at right defense. Coulter received eight first-team votes altogether.

Frankie Brimsek, sensational Eveleth, Minn., youngster who made his N. H. L. debut this season, became the first rookie in the history of these All-Star selections to win an All-Star berth. Shore, whose work still would have been high class if it had been restricted to the coaching he gave to young Johnny Crawford, made the first team for the seventh time. He missed only in 1934, when he was on the alternate line-up, and in 1937, when injury kept him inactive much of the time.

Shore and Drillon are the only members of the 1937-38 first team to be returned, and Drillon was tied last year with Cecil Dillon of the Rangers. Brimsek stepped into Tiny Thompson's All-Star shoes as well as his Boston position. Apps replaced Bill Cowley of Boston and Blake got the place of Paul Thompson, now coach of the Chicago Blackhawks. Blake and Apps were chosen for the alternate six in 1938.

Apps, a ranking contender for the Dr. David Hart trophy as most valuable player in the league, actually drew the most first team votes, 28. Drillon and Blake received 27 each, Shore 26, and Brimsek 15. Earl Robertson of the Americans and Thompson each received seven votes as first-team goalie and Robertson got the call as alternate by beating out his rival, 6-5, in second team votes.

Defenders in Semifinals

NEW YORK, March 24 (AP)—Walter Kramer of Detroit and Mrs. Del Barkhuff of Seattle, defending champions in the men's and women's National Badminton Tournament, led the field into the semifinal round yesterday.

Kramer topped fifth-seeded Paul Vansco, of New York, 15—7, 15—12, while Mrs. Barkhuff's quarter-final victim was Mrs. Elinor Abbott Behr, of Baltimore, fifth-seeded, 9—11, 11—6, 11—9. The remainder of the two fields was filled exclusively by seeded players.

Kramer will face Wayne Sikes, of New York, rated No. 7, in the lower bracket semifinal, while the upper bracket will pit second-seeded Dave Freeman, of Pasadena, against fourth-seeded Kenneth Quigley, of Cleveland.

Mrs. Barkhuff's lower bracket adversary will be Helen Gibson, of Westport, Conn., seeded No. 4. The other bracket will pair Mary Whittemore, of Boston, seeded second, against Zoe Smith, of Seattle, who is ranged a notch below.

The two top-seeded doubles combines also reached the semifinal round, Hamilton Law and Richard Yeager, of Seattle, made the grade in the men's division, while among the women, Miss Gibson and Mrs. Wanda Berman paced their mates. In each class, one unseeded tandem managed to crash through.

Eastern Swimmers Trail

ANN ARBOR, Mich., March 25 (AP)—Those old Western Conference athletic rivals, Michigan and Ohio State, were involved in another clash today as the 16th annual National Collegiate Swimming Championships moved into the final day.

With six of the 11 events completed, Michigan, seeking its sixth-straight N. C. A. A. title, had 34 points to Ohio State's 30 and there was every indication that the teams would drive down to the final event—the 400-yard freestyle relay—neck and neck. During the regular season Michigan and Ohio State twice tied in dual meets, but in the Big Ten championships the Wolverines routed the Buckeyes.

The 24 other schools were out of the competition barring an upset.

Princeton was in third place with 16 points. Other point totals were: Yale 7, Harvard 6, Texas 5, Southern California 3, Florida 2, Kenyon 2, Iowa State 1, and Illinois 1.

Events up for decision tonight are the 100-yard freestyle, the 200-yard breaststroke, the 440-yard freestyle, the three meter (high boards) fancy diving and the all-important 400-yard relay.

Dartmouth Coach Ski Winner

SUN VALLEY, Idaho, March 25 (AP)—Walter Prager, whose handkerchief-swathed head made him look like a Hindu on skis, won first place yesterday in the 18-kilometer langlauf, first event in the national four-way ski championships here.

The Dartmouth College coach was timed in 54:30 for the arduous 11.2-mile cross country course over the rolling foothills of the Sawtooth Mountains.

Second and third were two other ski instructors, Peter Radacher of Sun Valley, 56:24, and Heinz von Allmen of Quebec, 56:45, followed by 17 amateurs, the first of whom to finish was Reider Andersen of Norway, 57:25.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Upper left: Manager Bill Terry of the New York Giants (right) greets Second Baseman Burgess Whitehead at the Baton Rouge, La., training grounds. Upper right: Coach Lou Little is shown with last year's regulars of the Columbia University football team in the first spring practice session. Lower left: Eddie Shore of Boston, down on the ice in Madison Square Garden, stops a shot by Art Coulter (No. 2) of the Rangers. Lower right: Ralph Guldahl of Madison, N. J., (left) and Sam Snead of White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., look over their trophy won when they defeated Horton Smith and Paul Runyan in the International four-ball golf tournament at the Miami Biltmore Country Club, Coral Gables, Fla., recently.

Oregon Pre-Season Choice In N. C. A. A. Basketball

From Pacific Coast Sidelines

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TREASURE ISLAND, Calif. (Mid San Francisco Bay World's Fair Site), March 25—Coach Howard Hobson of the University of Oregon has one of the two best college basketball teams in the United States this year—and perhaps the best.

By the time this story is read on the Pacific Coast the word will already be out on the National Collegiate Athletic Association Champions for 1939 . . . and I'll go on record for Oregon, as long as I was one of the original "Oregon in 1939" believers and have come along this far with them.

Pre-Season Choice

The Oregon Webfoots were this column's pre-season choice for the Pacific Coast Conference title, which they took after winning the Northern Division contests and sinking the California Bears in a play-off after the Bears won in the Southern Division.

To show that height does not necessarily mean a basketball squad must be slow this towering fast-breaking Oregon team has run the legs off shorter opponents all season and through superior ball-handling and accuracy has tipped through the net enough scores to be convincing as to supremacy.

Their meet-ups with the University of Texas and the University of Oklahoma in the N. C. A. A. Western Collegiate Championships here before 10,000 fans on Treasure Island, at the Golden Gate International Exposition, showed the Webfoots going so strong at the finish that Coach Hobson pulled out his regulars allowing the reserves to finish the games.

Dick's Points

And the reserves are only a shade under his first quintet of Gale (high scorer), Wintermute (6ft. 8in. tall), Anet, Johansen, and Dick. The opposition bottled up "Laddie" Gale pretty well during the two-day tournament here, but Johnny Dick scored 13 points against Texas and 14 against Oklahoma which, along with Slim Wintermute's 14 and 10 and the rest of the squad's contributions, were enough to more than coast home.

This Western Championship makes Oregon the best west of the Mississippi, and won for them the right to meet Ohio State University at Northwestern's Pavilion in Evanston, Ill., for the national hoop honors.

I can think of only one reason for the Oregons to lose against Ohio State, and that would be the terrific strain they have been under in the last 10 days. If they do win, they—and their coach—are supermen. They had to defeat a good California squad on their own court, board the train to San Francisco to the Exposition's Pavilion for the N. S. A. A. tourney, and then entrain for Chicago for the Ohio State tilt and the national championships.

Might Be Disadvantage

Ohio State, as far as can be learned, had their Eastern division sewed up some time back. Of course this could be to their disadvantage too, as too long a layoff might take the edge off their sparkling game.

Whatever the outcome of that tussel was I am sure "the pitter-patter of huge Webfeet" beneath the Ohio State backboard caused no end of concern to the Eastern Champs. This Oregon squad made up of four tall men and tiny Bobby Anet, at five feet eight, is the aggregation that knocked at the Stanford door in 1937-38 for the Coast Championship, but was turned away without even a kind word by that stalwart "Hank" Luisetti.

But Coach Hobson has kept telling the boys they'd get up there "before graduation," and now they have arrived. Their constant threat and long winning streak over the past three years is a real tribute to Howard Hobson, one of the most popular and certainly one of the most able basketball mentors in the nation.

* * *

CREW NOTES—"Ky" Ebright, California's crew coach—the man with two Olympic rowing championships under his belt—is out to cop off the next Olympics, and is building a "mighty" boatload of sweepsters just for that event next year.

In fact he is so determined to set his climax for that series of tryouts and strenuous races that he is not concerned (outwardly) with his traditional rival (Washington) either here in this spring's race on the Oakland Estuary, or at the Hudson River races in June, or so he intimates. But don't let this outward calm fool you.

Question is not, this year, can he manage to come close to Washington? Rather it is are his coxswains experienced enough to outmaneuver the Washingtons to win by a few yards? In my opinion it should be that close between the oarsmen of these two great rowing institutions this year.

One informant in Seattle, who is close to the crew picture, picks Cal to win the Varsity and Jayvee races here at Oakland and Washington the Frosh. Then at Poughkeepsie Washington to take the Varsity and Frosh races. Only reason I mention this is that this chap picked Navy at Poughkeepsie last year and Cal over Washington on the Hudson. And that's what happened. Will he hit it twice . . . or what's your best guess?

R. A. Gunnison

Galveston Faces Little Rock Five

WICHITA, Kan., March 25 (AP)—Galveston, Texas, and Little Rock, Ark., will meet for the 1939 women's National A. A. U. Basketball Championship following rousing triumphs in semifinal games last night.

The Galveston Anticos, defending champions, defeated the Des Moines, Iowa, A. I. B., sextet, 28 to 10, and the Arkansas Flyers outpointed the Wichita Thurstons, last year's runnersup, 22 to 16, in a contest of spills.

Little Rock's Flyers piled up a 10-to-4 advantage over Wichita's Thurstons in the first half.

The third period was almost as preponderantly Thurston, with the Arkansans having a bit better of the going in the final.

Little Rock won the 1937 title.

Tennis Revived

NORTHFIELD, Vt. (AP)—Intercollegiate tennis will be revived at Norwich University this season after a 10-years lapse, it has been announced. A four-match schedule has been arranged, and the cadets will be coached by Prof. Frederick F. Holmes, faculty member and former Amherst net star.

Four Tufts Men

Four Tufts captains have been announced. The basketball team will be headed by Charles Gibbs of Weymouth, the wrestlers by Ralph Sherry of West Medford, and the indoor track team by co-captains Larry Grant and William Atkinson, both of Lynn.

Dartmouth Captains

HANOVER, N. H. (AP)—Dan Sullivan of St. Albans, Vt., veteran right winger, has been elected captain of next year's Dartmouth varsity hockey team. Paul Dyer of Norwood, Mass., a diver, was chosen leader of the Indians' swimming team.

Sporting Around the Hub

Hockey Tonight and Tomorrow

Rangers will have their third try at taking a play-off game from the Bruins at the Garden tomorrow night. In their four-out-of-seven series so far, the locals have taken two-straight and need only two more to eliminate the New Yorkers. The Lester Patrick team has tried about all methods of attack and defense without success to date, but must produce soon or fade out of the play-off picture.

Including their eight-straight victories to end the regular season, the Bruins, in beating Rangers two-straight in the play-offs, now have run their consecutive victory string to 10, high for the season. Both teams held a light workout this noon. The house is again a sell-out and local hockey fans are assured an interesting struggle.

* * *

Many of the Rangers attended the amateur hockey game at the Garden last night, in which the Montreal Concordias topped the Boston Olympics, 5 to 3, in the first of their two-game series. The second game is scheduled to be played tonight. Some 7,800 hockey fans attended the game, a remarkable tribute in the face of the overflow crowds at the Bruins-Ranger play-off games the night before and tomorrow night.

* * *

Boston University has accepted rowing as a part of the official athletic curriculum. Major letters will be awarded.

* * *

Charlie Stockton and W. A. Coolidge, local players, meet James H. Van Alen and Ogden Phipps of New York, respectively, in the semifinal round of the United States court tennis at the Tennis & Racquet Club today. Van Alen, defending champion, defeated R. L. Gerry, Jr., of New York yesterday, 6—3, 6—3, 6—5, and Phipps, former titlist, defeated A. B. Martin of New York, 6—2, 6—2, 6—3.

* * *

Harvard Club won the state Class A squash racquets title by defeating the Whites at the Union B. C. yesterday, 4 to 1.

* * *

Ira Thomas, chief scout for the Philadelphia Athletics, is scheduled to be the principal speaker at a meeting for Boston and Worcester sales area dealers of the Atlantic Refining Company at the Hotel Bradford, March 29. To date this year, the company has signed contracts for the broadcasting of 1,787 baseball games in the East and South, including those of the Red Sox and Bees.

* * *

Many of the Boston Olympics attended the Bruins-Ranger game Thursday night and were particularly interested in the work of five of Lester Patrick's stars—Neil and Mac Colville, Alex Shibicky, Murray Patrick, and Bert Gardiner. All five were members of the Brooklyn Crescents in their amateur days, and in the 1934-1935 season played the Olympics at the Arena. General Manager Walter Brown of the Garden was manager of the O's at that time.

* * *

The Skating Club of Boston is sparing no effort to obtain outstanding talent for its ice carnival, "Let's Go," which will be presented March 31 and April 1 at Boston Garden. Besides five American champions, they have secured the services of Daphne Walker of Dulwich, England, whose free skating program has been adjudged by European critics the stiffest ever performed by a woman. She placed third in the world's, European, and English free-skating championships this year behind England's top-ranking pair of 18-year-olds, Cecelia Colledge and Megan Taylor.

* * *

The Red Sox dropped a 2-0 decision to the St. Louis Cardinals yesterday at Sarasota. Wilson and Heving held the Cards to four hits but errors gave them two runs. The Sox were held to six hits by Weiland and Davis.

National Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 4 of 7 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Agst
Boston	2	0	5	3
Rangers	0	2	3	5
Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Toronto	2	0	6	0
Americans	0	2	0	6
(Americans eliminated)				
Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Canadiens	1	1	5	7
Detroit	1	1	7	5

Games Sunday Night

N. Y. Rangers at Boston.
Canadiens at Detroit.

International-American Hockey League

Play-Off Standing

Series A—Best 3 of 5 Games

	W	L	Goals For	Goals Ag
Philadelphia	1	1	8	6
Hershey	1	1	6	8
Series B—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Syracuse	1	1	3	2
Providence	1	1	3	2
Series C—Best 2 of 3 Games				
Cleveland	1	1	4	2
Springfield	1	1	2	4

College Baseball

At Wake Forest, N. C.—Wake Forest 12, Springfield 1.
At Ashland, Va.—Randolph-Macon 6, Ohio State 4.

Yale Marksmen Capture Honors In Rifle Tests

NEW LONDON, Conn., March 25 (AP)—Yale's sharpshooters won the team and individual honors yesterday in the shoulder-to-shoulder championship meet of the New England Intercollegiate Rifle League.

The Elis posted a total score of 1,367 to top their nearest rival, Coast Guard Academy, by 50 points. Philip C. Nicholson, the ace Yale marksman, won the individual title with a score of 282, one point better than the runners-up, S. R. Hertz of Yale and John D. McCubbin of the Coast Guard.

McCubbin was awarded second place, however, because his offhand score of 90 was two points better than Hertz'.

The scores: Yale 1,367, Coast Guard 1,317, Connecticut State 1,305, M. I. T. 1,305, Harvard 1,280, Norwich 1,272, Vermont 1,248 and Boston University 1,206.

Brookline Curlers Score

SEIGNIORY CLUB, Que., March 25 (AP)—Two rinks from the United States and four from Toronto won their opening matches yesterday in the competition for the McCrea Curling Trophy.

J. C. Parker of Schenectady, N. Y., defeated A. E. Dunker's Kitchener, Ont., Rink, 15-4; Ben Ames Williams' squad from The Country Club, Brookline, Mass., set back A. M. Nisbet, Toronto Granite Club, 18-6 for the United States victories. The trophy goes to the rink piling up the greatest margin in four matches.

Layton and Denton Divide

KANSAS CITY, March 25 (AP)—Johnny Layton, former Sedalia, Mo., cue artist representing Hartford, Conn., and Tiff Denton, Kansas City, broke even in two National Three-cushion Billiard Tournament matches here yesterday.

Layton eked out a 50-48 victory in the afternoon, 60-inning, setto, and Denton won the night match by a 50 to 47 score in 5 innings. Denton scored a high run of eight in the evening.

Mackmen Signed

LAKE CHARLES, La., March 25 (AP)—Dee Miles, rookie outfielder from Chattanooga, has signed a contract with Connie Mack ending the Athletics' holdout troubles. Miles was the last player to sign.

And Talking of . . . Olympics

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Big Time Ahead for the I. O. C.

LONDON—From what Evan A. Hunter, secretary of the British Olympic Association, tells me, Avery Brundage, W. M. Garland, and G. Coudert, the United States' three delegates to the meeting of the full International Olympic Committee here, June 6-10, are going to have a big time. Which goes, of course, for all the rest of the sporting Solons—between 50 and 60 in number—who will come together from all quarters of the globe to decide, among other matters, where the 1944 Olympic Games shall be held.

Detroit, U. S. A., Rome, Italy, and London are making serious bids for the honor (and all that goes with it) of promoting that festival, and, from such soundings of opinion as it is possible to make thus far in advance, it seems the strongest likelihood is that the I. O. C.'s vote will go in favor of London.

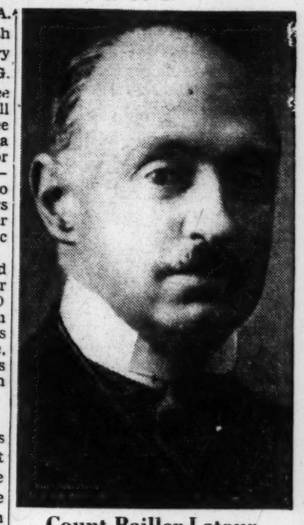
Took Over 1908 Games

Once in the past the Olympics have been held here—in 1908—but this was not because the Games were allotted to England, but because London undertook to organize them at short notice after Rome felt compelled to cancel its plans for doing so.

The International Olympic Committee is going to have a right royal time in London. And that is no mere figure of speech. For the opening ceremony of the conference is to take place in the historic sentry-guarded St. James's Palace, which was built by Henry VIII, gives its name to the English Court, and was the official home of the sovereigns of England from 1698 to 1837. The business sessions will be held at the Dorchester Hotel.

It was hoped originally that King George VI himself would be present at the opening ceremony. But he will be away at the time on his visit with the Queen to Canada and the United States, and, in his absence, the Duke of Gloucester will act as deputy, welcoming the greatest international assembly of sports administrators that London has ever known.

On the evening prior to the opening ceremony (to be held at 11 or 11:30 on the morning of Tuesday, June 6) the delegates are to be privately entertained to dinner at Claridge's Hotel by Lord Portal, the President of the British Olympic Association. And on the evening of June 6 they will be entertained officially at a banquet given by the British Olympic Association at the Dorchester Hotel.



Count Bailler-Latour
President of the International Olympic Committee.

To Visit Aldershot

Other big-scale functions are in process of arrangement for the evenings of the Wednesday and Friday, and on Thursday (June 8) by way of contrast, the delegates will be taken down from London to Aldershot, to see the military tatoo there that is one of England's most popular annual summer shows.

So much for the social aspect of the conference. In working hours the Committee will dispose of a heavy agenda, on which the item of widest interest is the allocation of the 1944 Games. Sports folk here are naturally very keen for London to get them. Where the main games—meaning the track and field athletics competitions—would be held is a question. And the answer would seem to be either Wembley Stadium or the White City Stadium. Though, of course, some other arena could come into existence in the space of the next five years. It was at the White City that the Olympics of 1908 were staged. And, my, how the old place has changed!

Chess—By Frederick R. Chevalier

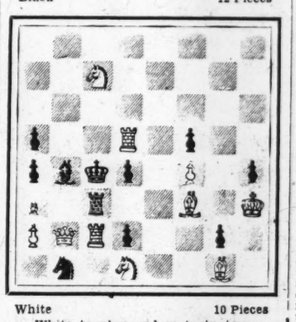
Prepared for The Christian Science Monito

March 25, 1939

Problem No. 2125

By William B. Rice

Black — 12 Pieces



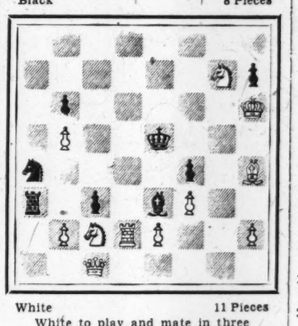
White — 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First Prize, Good Companions, April, 1923.)

Problem No. 2126

By William B. Rice

Black — 8 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in three
(Philadelphia Public Ledger, March 7, 1915.)

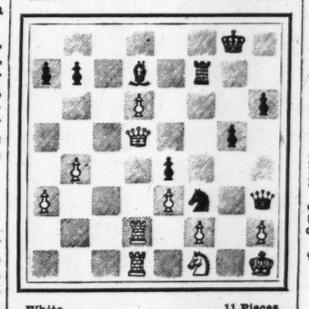
Solutions to Problems

No. 2123	Q-R	
No. 2124	1. Kt-Q5	threatens
	1. Q-K2ch	
	2. QxPch	
	1.	R-R7 or P-B6
	2. Q-Q2ch	
	1.	KxKt
	2. Q-Q2ch	

End-Game No. 451. White mates: 1 Q-Q7ch, BxQ; 2 Kt-Q6ch, K-Q; 3 Kt-B7ch, K-B; 4 R-K8ch, BxR; 5 R-Q8 mate.

End-Game No. 452

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces

Black to play and win
(Salwe-Speijer, Hamburg, 1910. The latter forces mate.)

Notes

The Attleboro (Massachusetts) Chess Club, having won the team championship of the Old Colony League, recently sponsored a simultaneous exhibition by I. A. Horowitz, who has just returned to New York after a ten-week tour. Among the players who did their best to convince Mr. Horowitz of Attleboro's chess interest and skill were S. Brask, 1938 city champion, J. Sternberg, A. Firedman, F. Gustafson, A. Gavin, L. Higgins, H. Fine, and F. Barney.

Riga, Latvia, is the scene of an important international tournament numbering Flohr, Szabo, Stahlberg, and Bogoljubow as the chief foreign contestants. Feigin, Book, Mikenas, Zeingailis, Dreiberg, Apscheniek, Petrow, Solmanis, Koblenz, Hasenfuss, Ozols, and Besrutschko are the other players.

ACF Gains

The American Chess Federation showed great gains in membership during the month of February. George Sturgis, Boston, and John M. Malone, Pittsburgh, became life members, and the Kansas City Chess Club, Kansas City, Mo., the North Boroughs Chess and Checker Club, Pittsburgh, Pa., the Westinghouse Chess Club, Wilkinsburg, Pa., and the Great Northern Chess Club, New York, became club members. In addition, about sixty new individual members were added.

Only because of the untiring efforts of enthusiastic workers like Ernest Olfe, Secretary, 1111 North Tenth St., Milwaukee, Wis., do members receive so much for their dollar membership. The annual yearbook, containing annotated games from the previous championship tournament, is itself a good value. But part of the dollar goes to the preparation and distribution of pamphlets and bulletins dealing with chess promotion work, such as has been so successfully carried out in Milwaukee. And then, as the federation grows, it will be able to take the lead in underwriting the expenses of national championship tournaments and of sending teams to compete in the biennial international team tournaments.

Keres hardly added to his reputation by his showing in the Moscow-Leningrad tournament, where he finished with a minus score, so soon after his AVRO triumph, but he did win some good games, and lost a few by pushing too rashly. In the game below he disposes of the Russian champion, who is, however, generally conceded to be not quite in Botwinnik's class.

Ruy Lopez

Loewenfisch White	Keres Black	Loewenfisch White	Keres Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	21 PxKt	B-K4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	22 BxR	Q-R5
3 B-Kt5	P-QR3	23 B-Q3	QxRP(a)
4 B-R4	Kt-B3	24 K-B	KtxB
5 Castles	B-K2	25 K-K2	Kt-K3
6 R-K	P-QKt4	26 B-B4	Kt-B5ch
7 B-Kt3	P-Q3	27 K-Q	R-Qch
8 P-B3	Castles	28 B-Q5	Q-Kt7
9 P-QR4	P-Kt5	29 R-Q2	QxPch
10 P-Q4	KPxP	30 K-B2	KtxB
11 PxQP	B-Kt5	31 PxKt	B-B6
12 B-K3	Kt-QR4	32 R-K3	Q-B4ch
13 B-B2	P-B4	33 R(Q2)-Q3	
14 P-QKt3	Kt-Q4		QxPch
15 QKt-Q2	B-B3	34 K-Q	P-B4
16 Q-Kt	P-R3	35 K-B	P-B5
17 R-R2	QKt-B3	36 R-K7	R-Q3
18 B-B4	BxKt	37 R-K6	RxR
19 KtxB	KtxP	38 PxR	Q-B8ch
20 BxQP	KtxKtch	39 K-B2	and resigns.

Weaver Adams, who has been a leading figure in Boston chess for the past fifteen years, is at present in New York, where he has been playing at the Manhattan Chess Club. In the annual club championship, he finished in a tie for second place, and he has been playing on the team entered in the annual Metropolitan Chess League championship.

The game below, from the club championship, shows accurate and steady play.

Caro-Kann Defense

Adams White	Heitner Black	Adams White	Heitner Black
1 P-K4	P-QB3	20 P-QKt4	B-Kt3
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	21 B-Q2	B-B3
3 Kt-QB3	PxP	22 P-Kt4	P-KKt3(b)
4 KtxP	B-B4	23 BxP	P-K4
5 Kt-Kt3	B-Kt3	24 PxP	KtxKP
6 P-KR4	P-KR3	25 B-B4	R-Q4
7 Kt-B3	Kt-Q2	26 R-K2	R-K1
8 B-Q3	BxB	27 KR-K	KtxKt
9 QxB	KKt-B3	28 BxQ	KtxR
10 B-Q2	P-K3	29 RxR	PxR
11 CastlesQR	Q-B2	30 Q-K2	KxB
12 P-B4	Castles	31 QxKt	R-K4
13 B-B3	B-Q3	32 Q-Q2	R-K3
14 Kt-K4	KtxKt	33 Q-Q6ch	K-B
15 QxKt	KR-K	34 K-B2	RxQKtP
16 Q-B2	B-K2(a)	35 QxPch	K-B2
17 K-Kt	B-B3	36 QxB	R-B5ch
18 P-B5	B-K2	37 K-Q3 and White wins	
19 QR-K	B-B		

(a) Black's bishop moves reveal a lack of plan that enables White to build up a formidable position. Apparently Black decides that he should play for P-K5.

(b) To stop P-Kt5, which would lead to slow strangulation.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results March 24

At Los Angeles: Chicago (A) 6, Los Angeles (PC) 4.

At San Benito, Texas: Oklahoma City (TL) 13, Philadelphia (N) 12.

At San Bernardino, Calif.: Chicago (N) 8, Pittsburgh (N) 4.

At McAllen, Texas: St. Louis (A) 10, Tulsa (TL) 6.

At St. Petersburg, Fla.: New York (A) 8, Kansas City (AA) 3.

At Lakeland, Fla.: Detroit (A) 6, Brooklyn (N) 4.

At Sarasota, Fla.: St. Louis (N) 2, Boston (A) 0.

College Rugby

At Princeton—Princeton 21, Cornell 6.

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Schools—Colleges Home Study

What Do High School Boys and Girls Like to Read?

Parents—Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

'Moby Dick'? 'Listen! The Wind'? Courses in English Rebuilt

Akron Youngsters, It Seems, Are to Learn to Read for the Love of It—A 3-Fold Attack on the Problem

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Akron, Ohio

Freshmen read mystery stories. Sophomores read romances. What juniors and seniors in high school read is still a mystery, but there's a survey committee, headed by the curriculum department of the Akron public schools under Mrs. Ruth Samson, which is going to find out.

The curriculum department doesn't just know why the freshmen and sophomores like medium-sized books with blue bindings, but the survey which it is conducting proves this fact. In answer to a rather lengthy questionnaire about their reading habits, these 'teen age youngsters in Akron schools expressed a dislike for detective novels, said they liked to read about real sportsmen like Frank Buck, that pictorial magazines are their favorites, and that short stories and novels interest them more than biographies and plays.

Not Reading Poetry

Definitely the survey has proved that high school pupils are not reading poetry from choice. They are shying away from it whenever they can, and something has seriously got to be done about that fact, Mrs. Samson believes.

The survey is an experiment to see whether pupils can't learn to like reading and English lessons more than they have been doing—to look upon English less as a requirement and more as a study they really enjoy. That the experiment is an interesting one, which is attracting widespread publicity nationally, was proved when Mrs. Samson took the results of her survey and her plan of breaking high school English up into three distinct types of lessons, to the national convention of English teachers in St. Louis last fall.

The Plan In Brief

There the Akron plan met with great enthusiasm, and many teachers from about the country said they were going to attempt similar plans in their own schools. Briefly stated, the plan provides for three separate courses. First, the old conservative English course, known for generations as the "college course," is continued with its greatest attention paid to the classics.

A second course, however, is now offered to Akron students. While casting no disrespect on the routine, stereotyped English course, the new course, called "Contemporary English," is designed for bright students who may not intend to go to college at all. It is based on the fact that many pupils are now unable to attend higher institutions of learning. "Moby Dick" and "As the Earth Turns," "The Virginian," or "North to the Orient" may be included in this course instead of "Ivanhoe" and Shakespeare's plays.

"Not that Shakespeare will be left entirely out in the cold," Mrs. Samson hastens to explain. "But the pupil in the Contemporary English course may be given the best excerpts from many of Shakespeare's plays rather than a whole play like Julius Caesar, which after all is not one of Shakespeare's best."

Remedial English

A third course, for the pupil who has not learned to read as well or as fast as he should, is called the "Remedial English" course. Studying this class of pupils with the idea that something definite may be retarding the interest of the child in the subject, the teacher makes tests on the eyes and hearing of the pupils first, to determine whether these factors count in the picture. In some cases, even in high schools, it is discovered that the pupil definitely does not know how to read, so reading habits are taught him.

In some schools in the city, principals have liked the idea of the courses so much that they go to each child, explain each course, and ask him, "Which course do you think you should take?"

Mrs. Samson explains that no matter which course of the two, Contemporary or College Engish, is taken, the pupil can get into college provided his grades are high enough.

In addition to this division of the English classes, a definite plan for each high school year of English, which is novel in that it gives much latitude to the teacher in selections of reading matter, is being introduced. In the sophomore year, for instance, if a teacher finds her class is made up mostly of boys who like adventure, she may make a selection from a number of books which a committee has given her, and pick one which will appeal especially to boys. "Moby Dick" perhaps. If, on the other hand, her inventory of the class shows mostly girls, she may decide on an entirely different type of novel, such as "The Virginian" or "As the Earth Turns."

Since the freshman pupil is most interested in sports, travel, and science, his books are selected accordingly. The sophomore pupil who has begun to be interested in etiquette and social behavior is given books dealing with his relations with other people. The junior is ready for best sellers of the past and for some of the classics. And the senior is being given a fine new course in world literature—the first of its kind ever offered here. He is taught to discover characteristics which are common to people of all countries, to know that he is participating in world affairs. For the first time he is using as reading matter books written by some foreign authors. "He thus gets out of the confines of his own country in the senior year, and into the world," is the way Mrs. Samson expresses it.

Solving the Poetry Problem

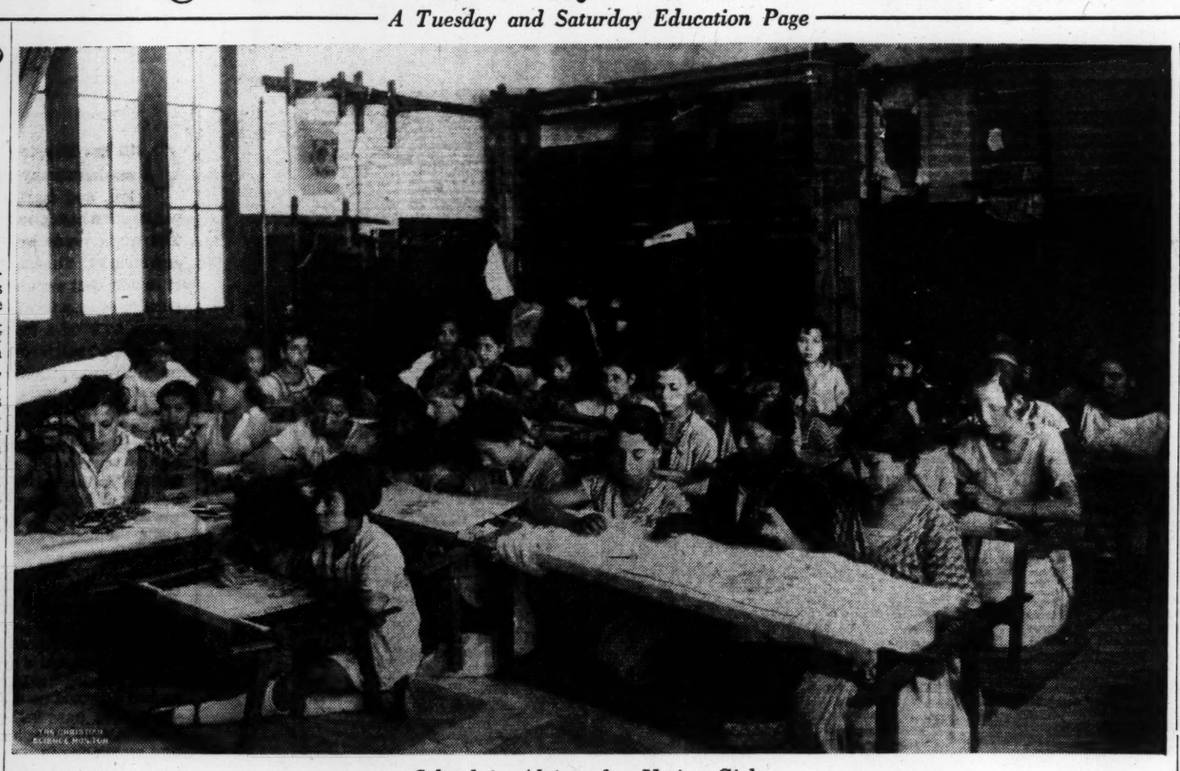
The committee is still knitting its brows over the poetry problem, but has come to the conclusion that "Thanatopsis" cannot be thrust upon a pupil who has never learned to love poetry. So pupils are now being handed Stephen Vincent Benet's "The Book of Americas," and "Poets Craft," which includes Nathalia Crane's ditties, and Edna St. Vincent Millay's poems.

"And while they chant with gusto 'Oh, I'm in love with the janitor's boy—And the janitor's boy loves me,' I have a hunch that the germ of good poetry appreciation is being sown," explains Mrs. Samson.

Even grammar is being taught differently in Akron schools now, with more emphasis placed on the actual speech of the pupil, correcting the mistakes he makes in his English, than on drilling on lists of nouns and pronouns and conjugations. "For after all," as Mrs. Samson explains, "most humans spend 98 per cent of their time speaking and it's important that they speak correctly."

Another innovation in the English period is the discussion on what is good and bad on the radio, in the daily newspapers, and in the magazines. "We find that those are the three vital interests of the 'teen age reader so we decide that we might as well incorporate them in the lessons in order to teach the child discrimination in the choice of movies and magazines," said Mrs. Samson.

Akron public libraries united with the public schools in making the survey of what 'teen age pupils read.



School in Algiers for Native Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Algiers

In the center of the town of Algiers there is a large school which will accommodate about 400 girls. Here the pupils can study up to the higher examination standard. The majority, however, when they reach the intermediate classes prefer to attend the weaving or sewing-room in the school. Moslem girls may indeed be said to possess fairy fingers and are adepts at fine sewing and embroidery. The school has a large refectory and the girls prepare their own food for the mid-day meal, thus putting into practice their knowledge of housewifery.

Until they reach the age of about fourteen, custom permits the girls to come to school unattended and unveiled. But older girls are allowed no such latitude. They must not pass through the streets unveiled and unescorted. Usually they are brought to and from school by their mothers.

Simple Equipment Makes the Home Yard a Favorite Place to Play. These Youngsters Are Enjoying a Set of Light Building Blocks Made From Empty Wooden Boxes. We Think It Is a Carillon Tower That Is in the Process of Construction. Note the Simple Climbing Devices in the Background.

Is Yours a Yard With Play-Appeal?

Simple Equipment and Not Too Much of It Keeps Tots Happily Occupied at Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Presumably the reason for building your children a play-yard is to make the home grounds so interesting that your children and their friends will spend their spare time safely at home where they can be supervised if necessary, and at least can be observed. You will more surely achieve this end if you do not build it all in the same week or even in the same month. No matter how much carpentering you pride yourselves on, or how affluent you may feel when you read advertisements of slides, sand piles, swings, climbing apparatus, and merry-go-rounds, it is wiser to supply only one or two things at a time, lest children become saturated with the new things and quickly wear off the novelty.

One of the easiest and most helpful toys for the yard is a set of large building blocks. These may be purchased from school supply houses, or if preferred may be made from empty wooden boxes with covers nailed on, the whole block then sandpapered. They are capable of infinite combinations to construct whole villages of houses, schools, and fire stations. My littler daughter loves to make a carillon tower. The blocks are so versatile that they may be a fence around an impromptu garden, or a modernistic interpretation of a dog or horse. They will shelter the toy truck and serve for a garage, or they can be made at will into a tea table and even the dolls be summoned for a tea party.

They are light enough for a little child to lift easily, yet they encourage increased body control.

Sand Pile A 'Must'

Sand piles are easily assembled, even by the least talented in carpentering. Make a boundary by nailing four boards at the corners. Without a flooring there is swifter drainage in damp weather, although with a floor board there is less chance of intrusion from ants and other insects. In the rainy season there should be an awning or a canvas cover to spread over the sand. Discarded molds, spoons, and strainers are eagerly accepted by the little owners of a new sand pile.

Little children should have a chance to climb. In fact, they will anyway, and ought to be provided with safe apparatus on which to do so. Small jungle gyms can be bought, but any ladder-like type of device, with well-sandpapered rungs, will do nicely. It should be well-constructed enough to be safe with two or three children using it simultaneously. The distances between rungs are soon learned so that even a very little child will be safe against miscalculating the space which has become familiar.

The simplest of teeter-totters will provide tremendous joy. It adds to the pleasure to have the center arranged to pivot, so that it is also a merry-go-round. This can be contrived at home, or purchased reasonably.

Swings Of Course

Swings are the easiest of all to make, as they can be swung on stout rope from a tree branch, or from a heavy rope or wooden bar between trees or from a tree to a building. Or without the benefit of trees, a swing may be hung from a metal pipe bent twice and set into cement bases in the ground to form an inverted "U." The piping, if put near the climbing device, serves also as a pole to slide down.

Children can watch the construction of the large empty-box blocks and help sandpaper them. They can feel an active participation in enlarging their own play facilities. They could have the pleasure of looking forward to one new thing a month or two months hence. And by the time the last, or at least the "severalth," piece has been put up and been a bit tired of, the first one is again quite new.

A Captain of Horse

By Denis Mack

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To most observers, to his parents even, the boy across the street from my house may be just a little four-year-old playing with tricycle or scooter wagon, but to himself and to me he is the Captain of the Red Horse Troop.

His family moved in last spring, taking the place with the high terrace. The grounds are so high up as to be somewhat isolated from the neighborhood. The boy plays there all day alone. He is quiet, happy, never cries; by himself he makes his own entertainment. It is a treat to watch him do away with his mid-morning sandwich. Invariably he separates the halves and, one in each hand, usually eats in alternate bites.

There is a small baby who, with the housework, keeps the mother occupied. The father works in a downtown office. He takes a golf bag into the car now and then, and talks much of putts and drives as well as of miles per gallon.

It took me some time to get acquainted with the boy, though merely seeing each other day after day, even without words, was a form of acquaintance. At home a good deal, I spend hours in my yard, what with planting, mowing, trimming. Being on the cross street, I look out on, and up to, the boy's backyard.

After reasonable delay, not to rush matters and act unseemly, I began accord by throwing up a hand in greeting. The boy, hesitating, responded in kind. But no words between us. This became a daily rite, presently a rite several times a day. One morning as I was going by on his side of the street he followed the salute with "What's your name?"

We were making progress. Soon he ventured over to my place. He showed me the things in his pockets. This was being accepted. With confidence duly cultivated and understanding reached, he came often after that. He began to tell me things.

Red Horses— He Was Sure of It

It seems that sometimes when he shut his eyes, as at night or when lying out on the grass face to the sun, he saw a troop of horses, red horses, with men riding them, men in red coats, with himself at their head. The horses were red—he insisted on it—not black or gray or white. And he knew colors. How many horses? He could not tell, but "lots of horses." More than twenty. He could count to twenty. Whither they were going, what for, toward what goal, he did not know. He knew only that they were pretty horses and running fast and he was on one. It did not appear incongruous to him that he, a boy, should be riding among men, and as their leader.

I could picture only vaguely this reliving of what may have been an ancestral experience, for adulthood dims the seeing of the mind's eye and throws a fog round the visions of childhood. As he talked, however, low-voiced, carefully looking about, for he would not speak that freely to everybody, certainly not to the uninitiated, I glimpsed his little red-clad figure on a galloping steed, little legs straight out from the saddle, at the very head of a blur of cloud, a formless something that flashed past; and seemed to hear a pounding of hoofs, a creak of straining leather, to smell a sweat of vast endeavor, catch the feel of boundless and lilting exhilaration.

Looking Up With Eager Eyes

He was only a little boy and grew a bit fearful at the thought of the horses. His cheeks would flush and he would snuggle to his listener, looking up with eager eyes to make sure that he was believed and all was well.

The boy had never lived in the country. His seeing of horses had been only in the junkman's plodding nag, in swift passing of plow teams on farms, in picture books and magazines. He had never been to a movie. As he told and retold the story of the Red Horse Troop, he varied it at times, bringing in new detail, always soundly fitted into the whole. At one time one of the riders blew a horn. The boy had received a horn among his gifts the Christmas before. At another time dogs were along, first with, then running ahead of the horses. And once, but only once, he told of a strange-looking dog among them, not like any of the other dogs, with a bushy tail.

He told other stories, of things he saw when his eyes were shut, but this was his favorite. He couldn't talk about it at home. The first time he had seen the horses, he told his mother; and she spanked him for fibbing. His father, concerned when the mother passed the story along, scolded him. They wanted no liar in the family. Why should he not try to keep from them, not to let them guess even, that he was living in the glorious land of make-believe, in the splendid world of imagination into which all children are rightly born and from which, as the years pass, only the high elect are not wholly barred?

So He Got Out of the Way

The boy's father would be called a good father, faithful to his work, an ample provider, earnest to do right by his family. But one never saw him play with the boy in the yard, tossing ball or teaching to skate or romping on the grass. Children, one might think, ought to be a lot of fun. Only the other evening as the father drove into the yard from his all-day absence, the boy ran out to meet him. The father stopped the car with an annoyed toot. He called out, in irritation, "Haven't I told you not to stand in the driveway? Get out of the way!"

Conceivably, it would have pleased a little boy no end to be lifted in his dad's arms into the front seat of the car and so driven in state the remaining 20 feet into the garage. But the Captain of the Red Horse Troop got out of the way.

A Mother Reports on Her P. T. A.

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Illinois

A while ago in the Monitor there was a series of articles dealing with the Parent-Teacher Associations. They were excellent and have now lured me into telling you about our own P. T. A., the nicest in the world! (Silence, challengers.)

We used to meet afternoons as a "Mothers' Circle"; then varied the meetings by a P. T. A. in the evening so as to ensnare the fathers. Lately, that is, within the last two years, we have had a new plan which has expanded so wonderfully that it embraces the whole community.

We used to have one big meeting where a few people directed the activities but the main body of parents remained inarticulate. They would approve or disapprove among themselves, but never really said what they thought. Neither did they get very well acquainted with their neighbors in this way.

Then a new idea came to one of the parents. It was to divide the people into groups as follows: (1) Personality, (2) Drama, (3) Music—(Choral Work), (4) Book Review, (5) Folk Dancing. Each chose their time and place of meeting. (I should have liked to be in all the groups but of course that was impossible.)

The Drama group puts on plays and as all take part, it is much fun for all. The Chorus assembles once a week and practices various lovely songs. The folk-dancing group learns dances of various nations and it must do those of foreign-born parentage good to spend a jolly time with neighbors. It loosens everybody up and makes for a better community spirit. It fosters peace in communities and eventually the world. When one really gets to know his neighbor in these ways, unconscious antagonisms and ill-feeling fade away.

And now for my special enjoyment, the Book Review Group. Each member of the group in turn gives a book review. We meet in a room called the "Mothers' Room" and sit back in comfortable wicker chairs. It is in the school, a room not used for school work, and all the furniture and furnishings were donated. We learn of many more good books than any one of us would have time to read for herself. It broadens and inspires and keeps us abreast of the "book" times. We meet once a week and get better acquainted than we ever would in a large group. Once a month we meet at one of the members' houses and have a luncheon for a modest fee and talk about—guess what? Yes, books!

People who are shy and retiring and find it hard to express themselves lose some of their self-consciousness before a small group and after they give one book review are anxious to give another to improve on the first. Latent talents are developed in this way and it takes one out of the rut of just being a housewife.

And we do not limit it to the parents of the children in the local school, but anyone in the neighborhood interested in books is invited to join. We advertise the coming review in the local paper so that anyone wishing to read the book to be reviewed may know about it.

We are members of the "Book of the Month Club" and each month buy a new book, read it, and then eventually present it to the school. We have invited people outside the immediate community to review books for us occasionally to give our own members a "breathing space." We also get the Reader's Digest and pass that around to any members who do not take it. Each week nearly every member takes some book or magazine home to read so we are all fairly bursting with interesting ideas when we reassemble.

After our last book review, which was Anne Lindbergh's "Listen! The Wind," we had a discussion which brought these inspiring young people much closer to us than formerly.

Not only do the mothers benefit by this method, but the fathers and children or any other members of the family as well, because the mothers cannot help but take home and tell at least some of what they have heard.

So I think you will agree with me that we have the nicest—well, anyway, one of the nicest—P. T. A.'s in the world.

(Mrs.) H. P. S.

What Would You Recommend?

Connecticut

Dear Editor:

This is to express my appreciation for the Parent, and to say that I never miss a letter and often use constructively the suggestions made. May I ask if there are readers who can offer solutions to the rainy-day problem of amusement for an active four-and-a-half-year-old. He is an only child. Our house, and therefore our play space, is very small. His span of interest seems to be short. He likes to cut and paste and we have made scrapbooks, valentines, Christmas cards, etc. He doesn't care for drawing, or for stringing buttons. Imitative play (playing house, grocer, postman) he likes, but they don't last all day.

(Mrs.) W. V. D.

Developing Self-Reliance

Idaho

Dear Friends:

I wonder if other mothers of small boys have had the same experiences I have with my boys regarding mislaid books, caps, and other articles. So often when they have said, "I can't find—," I helped search, many times coming upon the article in plain sight. I decided this wasn't being especially helpful to them, for each time I joined in the search it increased their dependence on me and lessened their own self-reliance.

The next time it occurred, I said, "Now, suppose you stop and think where you saw it last, or what you were doing when you had it last, and then really look, and not just walk round and round." They were a bit surprised, as the thought had been that Mother would always help, but I tried to show them that in teaching them to help themselves, I was doing them a much greater service. It is working very well, especially the part of stopping to think before beginning to hunt for the lost article.

It has sometimes seemed a bit unfair to me when children are in the midst of an interesting game, or when they are making something that is deeply important to them, for mothers to call "John—or Mary—come this minute." I have wondered if it isn't a better plan to say, "When you finish that game, or that particular bit you are working on, please come." And, so that it might not encourage dalliance, I have set the alarm clock to go off in five minutes, telling them they could have that much longer to finish playing.

I wish to thank the Monitor for the Parent Column, and the many contributors for their helpful letters.

(Mrs.) H. P. J.

When You Write to the Parent Column

If those of you who typewrite your letters will type them double space and on one side of the paper only, it will be a great help and perhaps speed along their delivery. You see, all letters that are typed single space, or written on both sides of the paper have to be copied over in this department.

We pass along these suggestions, believing that you would be only too glad to carry them out if you knew how much easier it makes the preparation of the column at this end. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—your letters are always welcome whether they be written by hand or on the typewriter.—Editor of The Parent.

A Saturday Column

Munich 'Fashion School' Tours Germany

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Munich, Germany

Eight representatives of this city's "University of Fashion" have set out to make a tour of Germany to draw attention to the institution's work.

The university's full title is the "Munich Master School of Fashion." It is a National Socialist municipal institute which teaches German girls how to design and make dresses, coats, and other clothes that are fashionable, and yet independent of French or other foreign styles.

A four-year course teaches the students everything from the simple art of sewing to designing the latest evening gowns. Special attention, of course, is paid to dresses made of German materials, in order to show that the National Socialist woman, with her clothes of artificial silk, synthetic wool, and "tree-grown" textiles, can be as stylish as her sister in Paris or New York.

At the beginning of March, eight of the best-looking pupils of the fashion school, led by one of the teachers, packed 100 of their latest creations into wardrobe trunks and boarded the train for Leipzig. This was the first stop on their strenuous tour of the Reich. In a score of other cities the girls are to act as mannequins in their own fashion show, wearing the clothes which they helped to design.

The main purpose of this wandering fashion show is to canvass new pupils for the school. It is hoped that it will strike mothers looking at the latest German styles that the Munich school would be a fine place to send their daughters to learn a useful and interesting profession.

But the dresses are also for sale, so that visitors at the shows can place their orders, which are to be filled by the girls at the school who did not go on the tour.

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The Home Forum

Two Gardens in Seoul

LIKE most other things in Korea—or Chosen, as the conquering Nipponese have long since named it—the gardens show an influence which is half Chinese and half Japanese. It is interesting, for one who has lived some years in the Far East, to trace this flavor as one strolls about—noting the similarities and differences in the curving eaves of pavilions, and the designs on their beams; the characters of the little stone animals; the placing of rockeries; the shapes of pools; and the types and usage of plant material. The Chinese influence, of course, is oldest by hundreds of years, the Japanese stamp having been superimposed upon it chiefly within the last century or two.

In the heart of Seoul—Keijo, to the Japanese—we explored two of the most ancient and famous gardens in the capital. One was that which surrounds the Kukyo Temple, a large pagoda-like pavilion crowned with a triple dome, each graduated tier fluted octagonally, with lines of little tile animals accenting the ridges. It is only a relic now. We found rattan tables and chairs placed on the high platform where services were once held. And Japanese and high-class Koreans were sipping tea there, looking out over the great bowl in which the city lies, rimmed with high green hills.

* * *

WE APPROACHED IT across the large, landscaped open court, shaded with trees and shrubs, of which it was the center. A fountain played softly upon the water lilies in a pool. Graveled paths led in several directions, and we tried each one in turn. Ahead of us, we sought the vividly dark shadows under a huge old tree—a giant tree whose species we did not know, although it was plainly several hundred years old. We were charmed by a well which we saw beside it. The well was framed with a box-like square of stones, with a bamboo lid covering the aperture. It was sheltered by a tilted roof, and two rusty iron chains dangled down from a tall pine-stump to the hidden water below.

One of the paths led us inadvertently behind the scenes to the gardeners' sanctum. Here we saw, in the process of growth or rejuvenation, scores of plants which would sooner or later take their places in the ordered landscape of the temple garden, which is carefully kept up at government expense. Anyone who enjoys gardening would have loved to search with us among the rows and rows of tiered benches, protected by close-slatted awnings which let in an accurate mixture of sun and shade. On the shelves, hundreds of potted plants were set out. Many were the dwarf trees and shrubs which are so highly valued by the Japanese, whose care requires such knowledge and skill. Others were seedlings and cuttings, delicately grown. There were few blooming flowers, however; for the taste of the Japanese gardener runs chiefly to greenery.

* * *

WE SHOULD HAVE liked to linger and gaze in a small red pavilion under the high old trees. However, we moved on across the court. At the foot of the temple steps, we saw two of the most delightful little stone creatures we have ever met—legendary pigs of Korea, unlike any of the stone animals we had seen in China or Japan. The stone of which they were carved had taken on the blunted smoothness of age; but there they were, as they had been for centuries—flat in modeling, plump, and droll.

A little gate in the side wall of the big courtyard could not be resisted. We stepped through it, into a smaller and more intimate court. An enclosed pavilion with fretted windows stood in the middle of the concealed garden—a little red house whose lattices were of a different pattern than those in either China or Japan. Different, too, were the fresco designs of painted flowers on the rafters under the eaves. But that feature which was most typically Korean was the separate outdoor chimney which stood at one side—a tall column linked with the wall of the house only at the base, to be fed with wood from the outside. Before we left, we stood beside the pavilion for a while, enjoying the perspective across the square of trees and rockeries and criss-crossed paths, toward the clear sharp focus of the gate.

* * *

FAR LARGER AND more magnificent in scale was the garden of the Tokuju Palace, the residence of the late King Li of Korea. Passing through the vast ornate gate-building, we found a varied green scene ahead. We took a path to the right, beyond cages where peacocks strutted, furling the iridescent fans of their long tails. Oriental hibiscus shrubs stood near by, bearing armloads of heavy mauve blossoms. A large pond of water lilies lay before us—not the great lotus of the East, but the smaller, flatter blossoms which mean water lilies to the West, dropped like stars of pink, rose and yellow among their waxy leaves. We crossed the gracefully uneven shape of the pool by means of small stepping stones, artfully placed. On the bank beyond, a waterfall played its thin music under a pine.

The low slope was the setting for a great peony garden. Each big bed was spaced up two steps on either side of the climbing path. We stopped a moment, trying to visualize the brilliant expanse as it must be in May, when the hundreds of huge flowers are in bloom.

* * *

PRESENTLY WE FOLLOWED the low artificial hill to an inner garden, cool and quiet with shade. Two colossal gingko trees—the "maidenhair trees" of the East—were its dominant features. We gazed up at them in awe, knowing how many centuries of slow growth had been needed to make them what they were.

The shallow slope of rocks and shrubs was accented by a series of picturesque lantern-columns, standing like lonely gates, austerely decorative. They were made of brick and stone, with a little stone lantern on top of each. We admired the artistic proportion whereby they were placed in pairs. One thin and one thickish column balanced with two thin ones, giving a sense of identical mass.

How incongruous it seemed, a few moments later, to find ourselves in a wide formal garden of Occidental style, square-set with curveless pools and unbroken sweeps of lawn! It was overlooked by the great white marble palace of King Li, a huge building which seemed much less like an Oriental palace than a museum—which indeed it was. For inside it were housed many hundreds of art treasurers of China, Japan and Korea. We were not interested in the throne room, with its gaudy foreign-style chairs mixed with red mother-of-pearl cabinets. But we lingered in the halls of rare Sung Dynasty paintings and porcelains, and the lacquerware at which Japan excels. In each great hall, a little Japanese girl custodian sat at a table, reading demurely, while policemen paced about in awkward boredom.

* * *

A GRAVEL PATH crunched under our feet. And soon we were standing admiringly before a large massive pavilion in the center of the palace park. Ancient in its mellowed setting, it was built of the weathered wood which is ubiquitous in Korea, its vast frescoed eaves hung with a huge net to keep the birds from nesting in them. It faced south, toward a winding lane peaceful with the light and dark green of many trees, which followed the outer wall of the royal enclosure. From the great flagged terrace we could look out in all four directions.

Carefully keeping our backs turned to the western side, where the Occidental encroachments were, we gazed out over the grounds to the north and the east and the south. It might have been a scene from some old Korean scroll-painting: the softly colored prospect of lily pool and peacocks and peonies, of pines and stone lanterns and gingko trees, and of great eaves curving against the far green background of the ancient hills of Seoul.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY

By Courtesy of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WATERFRONT, GLOUCESTER HARBOR, MASSACHUSETTS: *A Lino Cut by Charles Morton*

A HARBOR has identity
The wise can understand;
It herds the wildness of the sea
Between calm arms of land.

J. R.

"A table in the wilderness"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ONE has only to go about a large city to see how many faces express sad, hopeless, and fearful thoughts. Even young people often have an anxious and careworn look. The world needs an assurance of well-being and security. The material outlook is changing so rapidly that even long-established conditions seem to be on a less firm basis than heretofore. Unless built on a foundation where good predominates, human conditions are unstable; and no real satisfaction can be found in mere riches.

What is it, then, that mankind needs? Jesus, in the hours preceding his greatest suffering, spoke to his followers of joy and peace such as the world could not give. He said (John 16:33), "In the world ye shall have tribulation: but be of good cheer; I have overcome the world." Men today, therefore, need to understand the nature of the power that gave Jesus dominion over all tribulation.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, writes on pages 365 and 366 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," "The poor suffering heart needs its rightful nutriment, such as peace, patience in tribulation, and a priceless sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness." The nutriment thus spoken of would be worthless indeed were God what many have believed Him to be—changeable, incomprehensible, giving good to some and sorrow to others, even to those who strive to love Him most.

Submission to the will of God has meant to many a spiritless resignation to bodily suffering, loss of dear ones, disappointment, and woe. This false concept has made it seem so impossible to understand and love God, that many have professed to have no God at all. But Jesus understood God aright. He had so deep a "sense of the dear Father's loving-kindness" that he was able to prove the ever-presence of His love in healing incurable disease. And Mrs. Eddy saw in God's love the power that sustains the universe. There is no power beyond the omnipotence of God—no Science or knowledge beyond the omniscience of God.

Seeing God as All, and as good, Mrs. Eddy realized that in this fact is to be found the great panacea for mankind. Realization of the joy and peace that the world needs is assured by the demonstrable fact that there is something better than the insecurity of material living, based on a belief of life in matter. Christian Science shows that material existence is unreal, its fleeting, temporary nature having no more substance than a dream, and bearing no more relation to the reality of being than a night dream has to the waking hours.

A student of Christian Science pondered the question (Psalms 78:19), "Can God furnish a table in the wilderness?" How many, she thought, would delight in spreading such a table with good things for those they loved! How completely would they satisfy the hungry hearts with the nutriment they desired! Turning to the textbook (p. 135), the student found that Mrs. Eddy, referring to this question, speaks of the "danger of repeating the offence" and limiting God, and asks, "What cannot God do?" The table of good is already spread for God's children everywhere. They do not have to plan how it is to be furnished to fill their need. The Father knows the needs of His children and satisfies the yearning heart. In His love none go unsatisfied. Humbly and gratefully we can thank Him that even in the midst of a wilderness His table is prepared, is never empty of good things. From it all can take of the abundance of good.

But mortals pass that table by. They wander for years in the wilderness, clinging to worn-out theories and creeds, to misery in sickness or loss, to sad memories and gloom. God's man is not created for such a dreary destiny. God has made man to rejoice in the eternal continuity of being that knows no sickness, no loss, no sin. The son of God reflects spiritual beauty, inconceivable to material sense. The idea of infinite Mind knows only infinite good.

Even a glimpse of this truth helps to dispel the shadow of wrong thinking, heals the sick, comforts the heavy laden. Greater progress brings greater liberty. The ultimate goal is complete emancipation from the fetters of matter. The table of good is spread with all the nutriment each one needs. One has but to accept the eternal good.

Like the Israelites in the wilderness who received manna from day to day, the Christian Scientist receives his daily supply. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 307) Mrs. Eddy writes, "Never ask for to-morrow: it is enough that divine Love is an ever-present help; and if you wait, never doubting, you will have all you need every moment."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

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„Ein Tisch in der Wüste"

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

MAN braucht nur in einer großen Stadt umherzugehen, um zu sehen, wie viele Gesichter traurige, hoffnungslose und furchtsame Gedanken ausdrücken. Sogar junge Leute sehen oft bekümmert und abgehärmt aus. Die Welt bedarf der Versicherung des Wohlergehens und der Sicherheit. Der materielle Ausblick ändert sich so schnell, daß sogar lange bestehende Zustände ihre frühere feste Grundlage nicht mehr zu haben scheinen. Wenn menschliche Zustände nicht auf eine Grundlage gebaut sind, auf der das Gute herrscht, sind sie unbeständig; und in bloßem Reichtum ist keine wirkliche Befriedigung zu finden.

Was ist es dann, was der Menschheit not tut? Jesus redete unmittelbar vor seinem größten Leiden mit seinen Nachfolgern von einer Freude und einem Frieden, den die Welt nicht geben kann. Er sagte (Joh. 16, 33): „In der Welt habt ihr Angst; aber seid getrost, ich habe die Welt überwunden". Daher müssen die Menschen heute verstehen, durch was für eine Kraft Jesus über alle Trübsal siegte.

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft, schreibt auf Seite 365 und 366 in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift": „Das arme, leidende Herz bedarf seiner rechtmäßigen Nahrung wie Frieden, Geduld in Trübsal und einen unschätzbaren Sinn von des lieben Vaters liebevoller Freundlichkeit". Die hier erwähnte Nahrung wäre in der Tat wertlos, wenn Gott, was viele geglaubt haben, veränderlich, unbegreiflich wäre und den einen Gutes gäbe, anderen dagegen Leid zufügte, sogar denen, die bestrebt sind, Ihn über alles zu lieben.

Unterwerfung unter den Willen Gottes hat für viele nichts anderes bedeutet als mutlose Ergebung in körperliches Leiden, in den Verlust lieber Angehöriger, in Enttäuschung und Elend. Dieser falsche Begriff hat es so unmöglich scheinen lassen, Gott zu verstehen und zu lieben, daß viele behauptet haben, daß es überhaupt keinen Gott gebe. Aber Jesus verstand Gott recht. Er hatte einen so tiefen „Sinn von des lieben Vaters liebevoller Freundlichkeit", daß er die Allgegenwart der Liebe Gottes durch das Heilen unheilbarer Krankheit beweisen konnte. Und Mrs. Eddy sah in Gottes Liebe die Kraft, die das Weltall erhält. Es gibt keine Macht außer der Allmacht Gottes, keine Wissenschaft und kein Wissen außer der Allwissenheit Gottes.

Da Mrs. Eddy sah, daß Gott das All und das Gute ist, erkannte sie, daß diese Tatsache das große Allheilmittel für die Menschheit enthält. Die Verwirklichung der Freude und des Friedens, deren die Welt bedarf, wird durch die beweisbare Tatsache gewährleistet, daß es etwas Besseres gibt als die Unsicherheit des materiellen Lebens, das auf eine Annahme von Leben in der Materie gegründet ist. Die Christliche Wissenschaft zeigt, daß das materielle Dasein unwirklich ist, da seine Flüchtigkeit, seine Vergänglichkeit nicht mehr Wesenheit hat als ein Traum und mit der Wirklichkeit des Seins so wenig in Beziehung steht wie ein Nachttraum mit den wachen Stunden.

Eine Christliche Wissenschafterin dachte einmal über die Frage nach (Ps. 78, 19): „Gott sollte wohl können einen Tisch bereiten in der Wüste?" Wie viele, dachte sie, würden mit Wonne für ihre Lieben einen solchen Tisch mit guten Sachen decken! Wie vollständig würden sie die hungrigen Herzen mit der Nahrung speisen, nach der sie verlangen. Als die Schülerin das Lehrbuch (S. 135) aufschlug, fand sie, daß Mrs. Eddy mit Bezug auf diese Frage von der „Gefahr" schreibt, „daß sich das Argernis" in der Begrenzung Gottes „wiederholt", und sie fragt: „Was kann denn Gott nicht tun?" Der Tisch des Guten ist für Gottes Kinder überall schon gedeckt. Sie brauchen nicht zu planen, wie er gedeckt werden soll, um ihr Bedürfnis zu befriedigen. Der Vater kennt die Bedürfnisse Seiner Kinder und befriedigt das Sehnen des Herzens. In Seiner Liebe bleibt niemand ungesättigt. Demütig und dankbar können wir Ihm danken, daß selbst in einer Wüste Sein Tisch bereitet, immer voll guter Sachen ist. An diesem Tische können alle von der Fülle des Guten nehmen.

Aber die Sterblichen gehen an diesem Tische vorüber. Jahrelang wandern sie in der Wüste, klammern sich an veraltete Theorien und Glaubensbekenntnisse, an Elend in Krankheit oder Verlust, an traurige Erinnerungen und Trübsinn. Gottes Mensch ist nicht für ein solch trauriges Los geschaffen. Gott hat den Menschen geschaffen, daß er in der ewigen Fortdauer des Seins frohlocke, das keine Krankheit, keinen Verlust, keine Sünde kennt. Das Kind Gottes spiegelt eine dem materiellen Sinn unfaßbare geistige Schönheit wider. Die Idee des unendlichen Gemüts kennt nur das unendlich Gute.

Schon ein Schimmer dieser Wahrheit hilft den Schatten falschen Denkens vertreiben, heilt die Kranken, tröstet die Mühseligen und Beladenen. Größerer Fortschritt bringt größere Freiheit. Das Endziel ist vollständige Befreiung von den Fesseln der Materie. Der Tisch des Guten ist mit aller Nahrung gedeckt, die jeder braucht. Man braucht das ewige Gute nur anzunehmen.

Wie die Israeliten in der Wüste das Manna von Tag zu Tag erhielten, so erhält der Christliche Wissenschafter seine tägliche Versorgung. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (S. 307) schreibt Mrs. Eddy: „Bitte nie für morgen: es genügt, daß die göttliche Liebe eine immergegenwärtige Hilfe ist; unn wenn du wartest und nie zweifelst, wirst du jeden Augenblick alles haben, was du brauchst".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Nature First Taught the Architect

I SPENT several hours in this wild paradise, which was so much more delightful than the extensive gloomier forests I had so often penetrated in Guayana: for here, if the trees did not attain to such majestic proportions, the variety of vegetable forms was even greater; as far as I went it was nowhere dark under the trees, . . . Even where the trees were largest the sunshine penetrated, subdued by the foliage to exquisite greenish-golden tints, filling the wide lower spaces with tender half-lights, and faint blue-and-grey shadows. Lying on my back and gazing up, I felt reluctant to rise and renew my ramble. For what a roof was that above my head! Roof I call it, just as the poets in their poverty sometimes describe the infinite ethereal sky by that word; . . . How far above me seemed that leafy cloud-land into which I gazed! Nature, we know, first taught the architect to produce by long colonnades the illusion of distance; but the light-excluding roof prevents him from getting the same effect above. Here Nature is unapproachable with her green, airy canopy, a sun-impregnated cloud — cloud above cloud; and though the highest may be unreached by the eye, the beams yet filter through, illumining the wide spaces beneath—chamber succeeded by chamber, each with its own special lights and shadows. Far above me, but not nearly so far as it seemed, the tender gloom of one such chamber or space is traversed now by a golden shaft of light falling through some break in the upper foliage, giving a strange glory to everything it touches—projecting leaves, and beard-like tuft of moss, and snaky bush-rope. And in the most open part of that most open space, suspended on nothing to the eye, the shaft reveals a tangle of shining silver threads—the web of some large tree-spider. These seemingly distant, yet distinctly visible threads, serve to remind me that the human artist is only able to get his horizontal distance by a monotonous reduplication of pillar and arch, placed at regular intervals, and that the least departure from this order would destroy the effect. But Nature produces her effects at random, and seems only to increase the beautiful illusion by that infinite variety of decoration in which she revels, binding tree to tree in a tangle of anaconda-like lianas, and dwindling down from these huge cables to airy webs and hair-like fibres that vibrate to the wind of the passing insect's wing.—From "Green Mansions," by WILLIAM H. HUDSON.

Premonition of Spring

TONIGHT
An apricot flush rings the horizon,
And beyond the town
The sunset fades in smoky-rose.
The twilight deepens
And a westerly wind flows softly through the dark boughs
Of elm and maple,
And suddenly, where no star was,
Orion stands above the hill.

It will be soon,
In one of these clear and lengthening twilights—
That a robin's voice once more, and miraculously,
Will set bright little flames
In the chilly air.

DOLORES CAIRNS

These Are the Graces of Thackeray

HE IS one of the greatest of novelists; he displays human nature and human conduct so that we forget ourselves in his persons, but he does not make us forget ourselves in their fortunes. . . . It is the development of character, it is the author's comments, it is his own personality and his unmatched and inimitable style, that win our admiration and affection. We can take up "Vanity Fair," or "Pendennis," or "The Newcomes," just where the book opens by chance, and read them with delight, as we may read Montaigne. When one says one can take up a book anywhere, it generally means that one can also lay it down anywhere. But it is not so with Thackeray. Whenever we meet him he holds us with his charm, his humour, his eloquence, his tenderness. If he has not, in the highest degree, the narrative power, he does possess, in a degree perhaps beyond any other writer of English, that kind of poetic quality which is not incompatible with prose writing.

A great deal has been said about prose poetry. As a rule, it is very poor stuff. As prose it has a tendency to run into blank verse; as poetry it is highly rhetorical and self-conscious. It would be invidious and might be irritating to select examples from modern masters of prose-poetry. They have never been poets. But the prose of a poet like Milton may be, and is, poetical in the true sense; and so, upon occasions, was the prose of Thackeray. . . .

It were superfluous to linger over the humour of Thackeray. Only Shakespeare and Dickens have graced the language with so many happy memories of queer, pleasant people, with so many quaint phrases, each of which has a kind of freemasonry, and when uttered, or recalled, makes all friends of Thackeray into family friends of each other. The sayings of Mr. Harry Foker, of Captain Costigan, of Gumbo, are all like old dear family phrases, they live imperishable and always new, like the words of Sir John, the fat knight, or of Sancho Panza, or of Dick Swiveller, or that other Sancho, Sam Weller. They have that Shakespearian gift of being ever appropriate, and undyingly fresh.

These are among the graces of Thackeray, these and that inimitable style, which always tempts and always baffles the admiring and despairing copyist. Where did he find the trick of it, of the words which are invariably the best words, and invariably fall exactly in the best places? "The best words in the best places," is part of Coleridge's definition of poetry; it is also the essence of Thackeray's prose. . . . The style, with Thackeray, was the man. He could not write otherwise. But probably, to the last, this perfection was not mechanical, was not attained without labour and care.—From "Essays in Little," by ANDREW LANG.

Gutenberg's Contribution to Printing

THE invention of movable metal types in Europe, as we all know, has been generally attributed to Gutenberg—just as the invention of the steam-engine has popularly been considered that of Watt. But Watt did not invent the steam-engine; he perfected it, however, so highly as to make it almost a new invention. This is, I conceive, what Gutenberg did for printing; he was the first man to put typography on a practical and scientific basis. Before his day, printing from movable types was practised by the Dutch, and there is, perhaps, reason to believe that a man named Coster was the inventor of this process. Whether or no Coster was the first man to employ movable types, there certainly existed in Holland before Gutenberg's time, a series of books of primitive workmanship printed from type, and the roughness of the typography of some later printers—like Caxton—is considered one proof that a group of men were under the influence of this Dutch school of printing. It has always puzzled the casual student of *incunabula* to account for the perfection of the books printed by Gutenberg; but if it be true that Gutenberg did not originate printing from movable types, but simply greatly improved the whole practice of making them, then we can see that the early and crude typography of Holland was merely the sub-structure on which Gutenberg so splendidly built. . . .

Gutenberg's invention consisted, apparently, in making brass moulds and matrices by which type could be *accurately cast in large quantities*. As Mr. De Vinne reminds us, relief printing, paper, wood-engraving, printed books, even the printing press, and perhaps the idea of movable types were not attributable to Gutenberg. These had all been thought of already. Gutenberg availed himself of the different experiments of his predecessors and made something which, however it has been improved upon in detail to-day, has not been improved upon in theory.—From "Printing Types," by D. B. UPDIKE. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press.)

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New England and Boston News

Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1939

A Sundial To Carry In Your Pocket

Many curious timepieces in Harvard collection cover centuries in watch making.

By Herbert B. Nichols
Natural Science Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Harvard today has one of the most unusual collections of pocket timepieces in the world, all because a former graduate with a love for sundials made a hobby of collecting them.

Dr. Harold C. Ernst, Harvard Class of 1876, started in by collecting watches, but acquisition of his first portable sundial had a disastrous effect on them. No more watches were gathered but the number of unusual dials grew until now there are 130 to be on permanent exhibition at the Harvard Observatory. They represent both common and unusual forms in use between 1600 and 1922, the year of Dr. Ernst's passing.

The collection is the only large exhibit of pocket dials known to be on public display anywhere in the world. R. Newton Mayall, Boston landscape architect, and Mrs. Margaret L. Mayall of the Harvard Observatory Staff spent several months cleaning and repairing the pieces before they were shown publicly. Both find as much fascination in sundials as did Dr. Ernst. Mr. Mayall's particular joy being the types that serve a purpose in gardens and parks. He is known particularly for his work in connection with the restoration of Williamsburg, Virginia.

Together they wrote a book on "Sundials" which has just been published by Hale Cushman & Flint of Boston telling how to know, use, and make all kinds of sundials.

Made to Order

Most people don't know that sundials in order to be accurate must be made for specific locations. A dial for use in Boston, for example, will show a difference of 12 minutes, E. S. T., if used in New York City. Astronomers can compute this mathematically, but Mr. Mayall carries a sundial as a pocket timepiece and has checked it.

Sundials are exact instruments too, even the portable kind. Your natural science editor had his watch checked by a Mayall-made dial, and found it was 20 seconds slow.

The only way to be certain the sundial in your garden is accurate, is either to have it made to order, or to make it yourself. Most people have the idea this implies laborious mathematical calculations and a knowledge of astronomy beyond the ken of average mortals, but such is not the case. Comparatively simple rules and formulas are now available to build the exact dial to suit anyone's need on almost any surface and in any position.

Portable Sundials

The function of portable sundials is similar to that of a watch. Of course, they record only the sunny hours and unless fitted with a moondial, are of little use at night. They seldom exceed six inches in length and they can be smaller than a postage stamp. Their use extends backwards in time to the dawn of history.

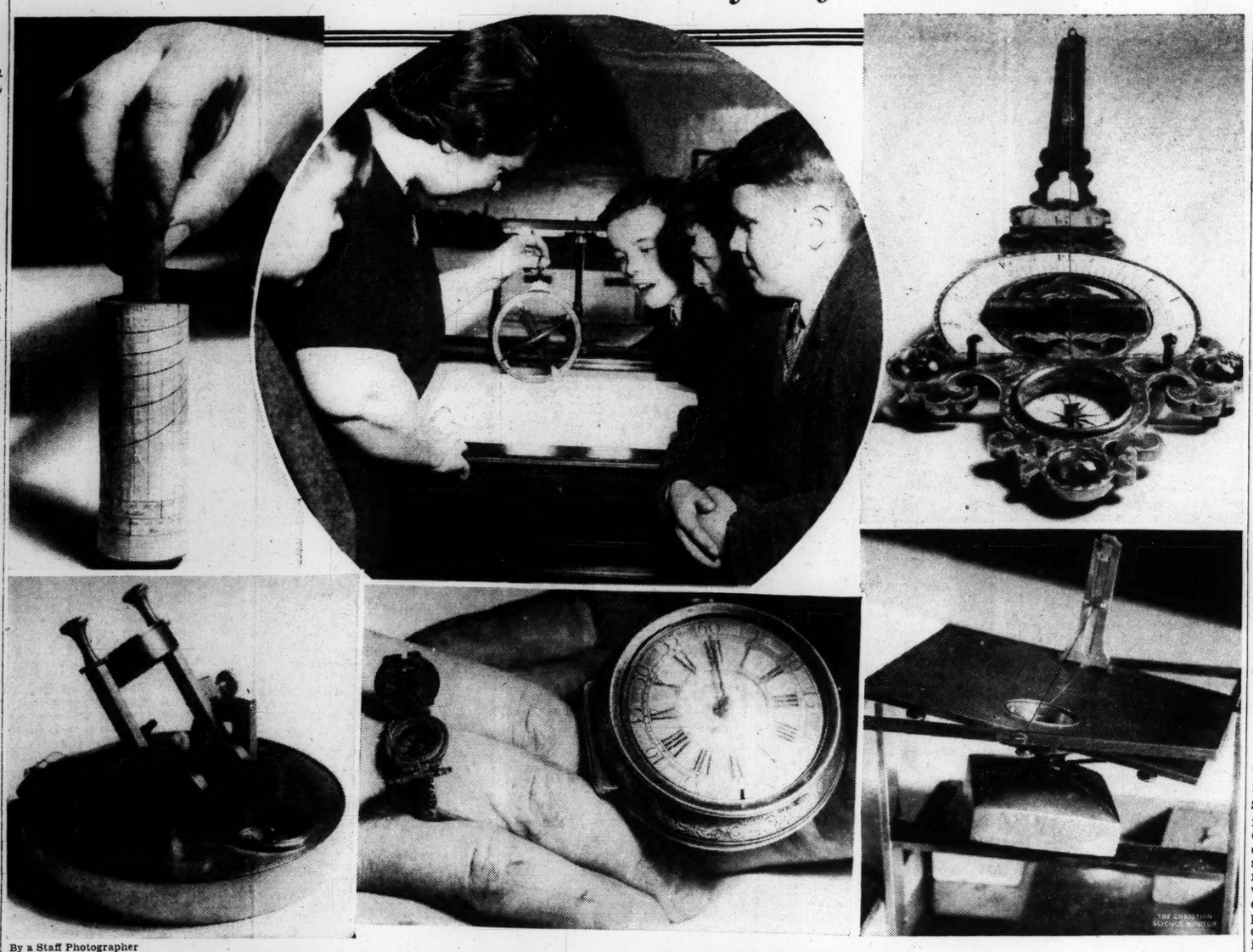
For anyone unacquainted with pocket sundials, a view of the Harvard collection will be a treat analogous to a private showing of someone's private gem collection or jewelry. It's hard to believe that they tell time, but they do. One may have to carry a particular model to Siberia or Tierra del Fuego before it will be correct, since it may have been designed for use there, but every item now displayed in the showcase, can be used.

It really isn't hard to tell time by the sundial, even by the more complicated ones. All one needs to remember is, that time is obtained by turning the top of the dial until the gnomon, the bar, wire or thread used to cast a shadow, points to the celestial pole and makes an angle with a level line equal to the latitude of the place for which the dial is made. The twelve o'clock line always runs in a true north-south direction because the sun would always be on the north line of any locality at noon, sun time. Therefore, with these facts at hand, it is possible to plot the position and direction of the shadow cast on any surface in any position. Morning hours would be to the west of the noon line and afternoon hours to the east.

Because the sun does not actually stay on the celestial equator throughout the year but moves south in winter and north in sum-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

A Few Variations in the Styles for Sundials



By a Staff Photographer

All of These Timepieces at Harvard Really Work

Upper left: A shepherd's poke or pillar-type dial still used by shepherds in the Pyrenees. Upper center: Mrs. Margaret L. Mayall of the Harvard Observatory staff explains to a group of interested listeners how to tell time with a universal ring-type sundial. Upper right: A horizontal-type dial elaborately decorated with semi-precious gems and fitted with levels, compass, level adjustment screws, and plumb line. The dial plate upon which the hour lines are marked is porcelain set into a brass base. A thread is used to cast the shadow. Lower left: Here is a type of sundial which is guaranteed to provide lots of fun. It carries a signal gun which fires a salute at noon. When properly set up, the horizontal dial on the base shows the time of day and at noon the glass lens will focus the rays of the sun on a small quantity of powder placed in the small cannon, thus firing the charge. Lower center: An antique finger-ring type of sundial shown in comparison with an early watch. The watch is heavy and almost as thick as its diameter. Lower right: Here is a mariner's compass. The dial plate is suspended like a chronometer, with the heavy weight suspended beneath to keep it level. This is a Japanese dial which records only noon hour.

Tobin's Budget Message Ready for Council Soon

The Boston City Council will in all probability perform next week its most important single function of the year, the consideration of the City budget.

After extended conferences with Department heads and with Budget Commissioner Francis X. Lang, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is expected to submit his budget message to the Council on Monday.

The Mayor has expressed hopes of keeping the budget under $40,000,000. In 1938, it was $40,400,000. However, this figure is largely for maintenance and does not include exigencies of new welfare expenditures. Mayor Tobin has just returned from Washington, where he argued for the $150,000,000 in WPA funds which Congress recently clipped from President Roosevelt's $875,000,000 appropriation. A large share of the city's welfare load consists of those unemployables not taken care of by the WPA.

Deficits Cited

Mounting deficits of the Boston Elevated Railway, the increased State tax—in both of which Boston shares—and higher welfare costs will all contribute to offsetting the Mayor's attempts at economy in other directions, this year. Considerable paring of certain Department budgets is believed to have gone on during the weeks just past.

If last year's action by the Council may be regarded as a precedent, there is little likelihood that the 1939 budget will undergo much tampering at its hands. The Council is empowered to lower, but not to raise, appropriations. And as the maintenance costs are probably at a minimum, observers feel that the budget is not in for any great degree of whittling.

While few but those who have attended the conferences in the Mayor's office, behind closed doors, know what the city's maintenance costs will be, certain figures have already been made available. These will have their particular bearing on the budget and, eventually, on the tax rate, which is the taxpayer's tangible evidence of what it costs to run Boston.

State Tax Payment

The 1939 State tax is $4,956,345, to which must be added the $2,149,740 underestimate which was paid but not raised in 1938. The "El" deficit for the current year is $1,867,026, an increase of approximately $800,000 over last year. Also on the debit side of the City's ledger is the drop of $1,400,000 in the amount of State income tax paid to Boston.

To help offset these negative factors, there will be an increase of $100,000 in the amount of welfare reimbursements made by the State to Boston. The City also still has on hand $1,194,300 from the State highway fund, which it received but did not spend in 1938. If highway fund distribution is increased to $10,000,000, Boston would receive another $2,388,600. There will be a debt service drop of approximately $500,000 which will also help lighten the taxpayer's load.

Beyond this, however, maintenance and service costs are expected to resemble those of last year.

Needs of Education Studied

A change of emphasis in education was suggested by Dr. Caroline Zachry of the Montclair (N. J.) State Teachers College this morning at the New England Regional Conference of the Progressive Education Association in two-day session here. She urged teachers to re-examine what they are doing, with the purpose of seeing if the effect of their teaching is merely to pass on subject-matter regardless of its place in child development, or if the effect of this teaching is to help children develop toward maturity through meeting their real needs of growth.

As Chairman of the group studying adolescent problems for the Commission on Secondary School Curriculum of the Progressive Education Association, Dr. Zachry emphasized the importance of building an education on the actual needs of the child.

"Most of our education is determined by factors other than children's needs," she said. "Tradition, adults' ideas of what children should know, and the 'vested interests' of persons who have been trained as subject-matter specialists have been more predominant determining factors. We have preferred to do the things that have always been done, even though we see all about us evidences that education is failing youth—literally passing them by unaffected—because we have ignored the needs of youth in planning the school program."

Urging a more democratic supervision of the elementary school, Vinal H. Tibbetts, Superintendent of Schools in Manhasset, showed that in order to have a democratic setup not only should the pupils participate in school government under teacher guidance, but the teachers themselves should have a larger voice in solving school problems through helping to make the budget, serving on advisory councils to the principal and on committees to form the curriculum, to choose textbooks, and to help bring about a better understanding of and with the community.

The remainder of the program today was devoted to a series of smaller discussion groups on such topics as improving relations between school and parents, the using of community resources in the school, the place of the graphic arts. These groups were led by such educators as Mrs. Sidonie Gruenberg, Director of the Child Study Association of America; Miss Clarice Zyve of the Fox Meadow School in Scarsdale, N. Y., and Albert Bennett of Brown University.

The conference, which closed with a luncheon meeting addressed by Dr. W. Ryan, President of the Progressive Education Association, speaking on "What Is Progressive Education?" is the first regional conference the Progressive Education Association has held in New England.

Boston Realty Man Assails Outmoded System of Taxes

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The crumbling of credit, shrinking property values, communities going into bankruptcy, proposed increases in real estate taxes, and the failure of the Nation to show its former powers of recovery were traced today by R. M. Bradley, prominent Boston real estate authority, to an outmoded system of state and local taxation which automatically imposes upon property owners the liability of making up all deficits appearing annually in State and municipal treasuries.

Mr. Bradley described the efforts to build national recovery upon this indiscriminate system of taxation as a modern version of the "man who built his house upon the sand." He said the situation called for emergency action by investors, bankers, workmen, farmers, employees, teachers, and public officials demanding the abolition of a tax system that has disrupted the building and supply trade."

"Obsolete Tax System"

Because of this "obsolete tax system," he said, "which does not exist outside of the United States and Canada, we are far in the rear of other countries that have shown increased production and increased pay rolls." On the basis of production and pay roll increases, he pointed out that the United States is sixteenth in a list of 21 nations.

As a consequence, Mr. Bradley saw confiscation of property supplanting the collection of taxes with industry migrating from Massachusets and values and credit sinking to new lows in the Nation's history. How long before the final straw would be placed upon the back of the industrial camel he could not say. But he insisted that there is no ridding the States of impaired credit and a breakdown of industrial machinery until the states scrap their ancient system of taxation.

Background for Mr. Bradley's statements is found in the determination of local taxpayers associations to gather at the State House early in April to protest the highest budget in Massachusetts history. This budget necessitates assessments upon towns and communities that will force greater burdens upon property owners. For the law declares that the State deficit shall be made up by assessments upon local communities to be met by increased taxes in real estate.

Migration of Industry

Included in this picture is an alarming migration of industries out of the State, forcing the remaining industries to take up the increasing slack in government revenues. This is part of a vicious circle alluded to by Mr. Bradley as holding back the wheels of recovery and militating against the restoration of sound credit.

Mr. Bradley pointed to real estate foreclosures and the tying up of nearly one half of the State's invested capital in real estate that is now unsalable, as other consequences of a tax system that compels the property owner to absorb the added costs of government.

Either other sources of State income must be found or else something must be done to shift more of the tax burden to other than real estate owners if the building industry is to shoulder the chief burden of recovery, said Mr. Bradley. This industry, he said, only puts $3,000,000,000 into the pockets of wage owners today where in ordinary times it pours $7,000,000,000 into wages.

U. S. and Depression

"Recent studies have revealed that the depression in this country has clung more tenaciously than in other countries having fewer resources," according to the real estate authority. "For the first time we have not come back to pre-depression figures without a slipping process, and we are still farther behind the position warranted by our increased population with its potentially increased productivity."

"It behooves us to examine ourselves to find out wherein we differ from other countries. Government may be partly to blame, but there are inherent weaknesses in all governments. The real trouble must be economic, and I believe it is our failure to modernize our system of obtaining government revenues."

Hartford Relief Load Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn. — Loss of jobs, particularly in the tobacco industry, and the loss of Federal works produced an 8.5 per cent increase in the relief load in Hartford in February. This was typical of the five largest cities in the State and compares with an actual drop a year ago of 1.4 per cent.

A.F. of L. Seeks To Bolster Stand In New England

One of the largest gatherings of labor union leaders ever to meet in New England—a two-day convention of American Federation of Labor delegates from the six New England States—opened at the Hotel Bradford in Boston this morning.

The convention is aimed at strengthening the A. F. of L. forces to meet opposition of anti-union manufacturers and anti-union public officials. Subjects scheduled for discussion include wage-and-hour legislation, social security legislation, labor law and its administration, collective bargaining and collective agreements.

With approximately 700 delegates in attendance, convention officials announced the gathering will be addressed by William Green, national President of the A. F. of L., and by Presidents and Secretaries of the State Labor Federations from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont.

Among the speakers listed for today's sessions were Harry A. Russell, field representative of the United States Department of Labor; Boris Shiskin, economist for the A. F. of L.; Thomas H. Eliot, Regional Director of the Wage and Hour Division; and Bernard Weisman, of the Boston office of the Social Security Board.

This evening, a testimonial dinner is to be given at the Bradford to Francis P. Fenton, National Organizing Director of the A .F. of L., who was for several years New England organizer for the same organization.

Around the Corner—

Baby Talk?—Presumably because of a scarcity of "N" letters for the electric sign on the Norwod Theater's marquee the other day, patrons approaching from the east learned that "GU GA DIN" was playing.

Invitation?—Outside a Boston theater recently was the sign: "Let Us Live with Ralph Bellamy and Maureen O'Sullivan." We understand that though these stars might be able to offer fair housing accommodations, they do not take boarders.

Steerage—The long-horn which was added lately to the effects of Paul Whiteman's band, is not a new type of instrument—though it does produce occasional bellowing sounds. No, it is a Texas steer presented by officials of the Fort Worth Stock Show. It came East this week in the passenger train which carried the band.

Mr. Whiteman cabled New York's Mayor LaGuardia in advance, asking that grazing rights be granted the animal in Central Park, but before anything could be done about it, the Children's World of the New York World's Fair asked to be allowed to exhibit the steer.

It is understood that the crew of the train which brought the band from the West saw to it that the steer was given a wide berth.

Upswing—If the uniforms of elevator operators reflect the general mood of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, then business must have taken an upturn. After years of sameness in their appearance, these operators have suddenly blossomed out in striking brown and tan outfits.

Fifty Teaching Years—We haven't worked it out exactly, but Miss Rosa A. Yeomans, a supervising principal in the Revere School Department, must have aided in the education of a pretty large number of Revere children. This week she celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of her service in the school system. Today she is principal of the Paul Revere School and supervising principal of the Carl Willard Mabie and Theodore Roosevelt Schools. The teachers of the three schools presented her with a mahogany desk at a reception on Thursday.

No Pachyderms—An elephant hunt staged in the vicinity of Harvard's Eliot House on Thursday ended in the capture of one small white rabbit. The big game men were combing the neighborhood for an elephant, the traditional mascot of the house, to offer as a prize in a jitterbug contest. When the rabbit was finally brought in it was accepted as a substitute.

Townsend to Defend Plan In Debate at Ford Hall

Dr. Francis E. Townsend, founder of the Townsend National Recovery Plan, will come to Boston tomorrow to defend his old-age pension plan in a debate with Harper Leech, economist and columnist for the Chicago Daily News, at the Ford Hall Forum tomorrow at 8 p. m.

The debate is on the question, "Will the Townsend Plan Provide National Recovery?" Dr. Townsend will contend that a 2 per cent tax on the gross income of every individual and corporation in the country will provide adequate funds to furnish pensions for the aged, and the expenditure of these pensions would provide employment for young and middle-aged workers.

Many Mentioned for Federal Posts

Two prominent Federal posts, the United States Marshalship for the Massachusetts District and a seat on the First Circuit Court of Appeals, were vacant today due to resignations.

The retirement of Judge George H. Bingham of Manchester, N. H., from the bench on which he has served since 1913 was announced from the White House yesterday. The resignation of John J. Murphy, Marshal; and his chief deputy, John H. Burke, were also announced.

The former Marshal, who has been a holdover appointee since January, 1938, and Mr. Burke, former Mayor of Medford, gave as a reason for resigning that they intended to seek public office. Mr. Burke is candidate for the $5,200 post of city clerk of Medford. Mr. Murphy announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for Governor.

Observers have put forward the names of three New Hampshire Democrats, former United States Senator Fred H. Brown of Somersworth; Alexander Murchie, United States District Attorney, and Robert Murchie, State Democratic Committee chairman, as possible appointees to succeed Judge Bingham.

Although the names of Judges Hugh D. McLellan of Lexington and George C. Sweeney of Newton, both members of the Federal District Court here, have been mentioned, the possibility that the appointee will come from Massachusetts appears slight, as Judge James M. Morton, Jr., of the Circuit bench is also from this State. Scott Wilson, the other Judge of the appellate court, is from Maine. If neither of the District Court justices is named at this time, it is probable that their names will come up again during the summer when it is expected that Judge Morton will retire.

Another possible appointee is Peter G. Gerry of Warwick, R. I., member of the United States Senate since 1917. However, Senator Gerry's activities as a Democrat have led him on several occasions to line up with Republicans. A more likely appointee from Rhode Island would probably be either former Gov. Robert E. Quinn or the junior Senator from the State, Theodore F. Green, a New Dealer.

On the list of candidates for the Marshal's post are the names of Thomas H. Buckley, former State Auditor; Arthur J. B. Cartier, assistant United States Attorney; Thomas B. Hassett, Acting Collector of Internal Revenue here, and J. Henry Goguen of the Internal Revenue field division.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Opera

Boston Opera House—"Rigoletto." (Verdi), presented by the Metropolitan Opera Company. Lily Pons, Jan Kiepura, Lawrence Tibbett, Gennaro Papi, Conductor. 8.

Theaters

Shubert—"Skylark," starring Gertrude Lawrence. Comedy by Samson Raphaelson. 8:30. Matinees Wednesday and Saturday, 2:30. Last day.

Colonial—"The Philadelphia Story," starring Katharine Hepburn. New comedy by Philip Barry. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays. 2:30. Last day.

Movies

Brookline Village—"Devil's Island," with Boris Karloff. 4:10, 6:50, 10. Also "The Strange Case of Dr. Meade." 2:10, 5:10, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Sweethearts," with Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy.

Metropolitan—Claudette Colbert and Don Ameche in "Midnight." 10 a. m., 12:25, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "King of Chinatown," with Akim Tamiroff and Anna May Wong. 11:50 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:35.

Exeter—"Little Pal," with Ralph Bellamy and Mickey Rooney. 2:20, 5:15, 8:10. Also "Pride of the Navy," with James Dunn and Rochelle Hudson. 3:30, 6:25, 9:25. Tomorrow: Jeanette MacDonald in "Sweethearts." Also George O'Brien and Lorraine Johnson in "Arizona Legion."

Trans-Lux—"The Mutiny of the Elsinore," with Paul Lukas. 10:40 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:20 a. m., 12, 2:40, 5:20, 8.

Fenway and Paramount—"Blackwell's Island," featuring John Garfield. Fenway: 2:05, 4:50, 7:40, 10:25. Paramount: 10:25 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:55, 9:45. Also Jane Withers in "The Arizona Wildcat." Fenway: 12:45, 3:35, 6:20, 9:10. Paramount: 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:35, 8:25.

Theaters

Uptown—"Gunga Din," with Victor McLaglen, Cary Grant, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:35. Also "Walt Disney Review." 3:05, 5:55, 8:50.

R. K. O. Boston—"Strange Faces," with Dorothea Kent and Frank Jenks 10:30 a. m., 2:20, 6:15, 10:05. Also "Renegade Trail," with William Boyd. 11:55 a. m., 3:50, 7:45. Stage: Steve Evans, Milt Douglas with Priscilla, the Emeralds, Ginger Dulo, and the Smart Set. 1:15, 5:10, 9.

University—"Sweethearts," starring Nelson Eddy and Jeannette MacDonald. 2:45, 6, 9:20. Also "While New York Sleeps." 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Tyrone Power in "Jesse James." Also "Walt Disney Revue."

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—"The Great Man Votes," with John Barrymore. Also "Stablemates," with Mickey Rooney and Wallace Beery. Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Tremont—"The Toy Wife,' with Luise Rainer and Melvyn Douglas. Also "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," with Claudette Colbert and Gary Cooper Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet.

State and Orpheum—"Stagecoach," with Claire Trevor and John Wayne. Orpheum: 10:35 a. m., 1:30, 4:25, 7:20, 10:20. State: 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "Whispering Enemies," with Jack Holt and Dolores Costello. Orpheum: 9:25 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:15, 9:10. State 11:50 a. m., 2:50, 5:50, 8:55.

Scollay and Modern—"Wife, Husband and Friend." Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:50, 9:45. Modern: 9:10 a. m., 12:20, 3:30, 6:40, 9:50. Also "Tailspin," with Alice Faye and Constance Bennett. Scollay: 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—"Mr. Moto's Last Warning," featuring Peter Lorre. 1:50, 5, 8:15. Also "Trade Winds," starring Fredric March and Joan Bennett. 3:25, 6:40, 9:55.

Repertory—"A Yank at Oxford." Also "Law of the Underworld," with Chester Morris. Tomorrow: "Men With Wings," featuring Fred MacMurray and Ray Milland. Also "It's All Yours," with Madeleine Carroll and Francis Lederer. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Keith Memorial—"Twelve Crowded Hours," with Richard Dix. 9:35 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 6, 8:50. Also "Love Affairs," starring Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:25, 7:10, 10.

South Station Theater—"Lands of Inca Memories." "Peaceful Neighbors," latest March of Time. "Spring Fashion Forecast," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fine Arts—Sacha Guitry in "Pearls of the Crown." 1:25, 3:20, 5:15, 7:15, 9:15. Also "Ferdinand the Bull." 1:10, 3:05, 5, 7, 9.

Radio—Page 11

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the arts column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:15.

Other Events

Forum Players' Barn Theater—"... Nor All Thy Tears." by Manuel S. Novins, presented by the Contemporary Dance Group. Invitations available at the Contemporary Dance Group, 330 Newbury Street, 8:30.

Malden Auditorium Theater—"Another Language," by Rose Franken, starring Ethel Taylor, presented by the Malden Theater Guild. 8:15.

Tomorrow

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in Dorchester Woman's Club, 38 Centre Street, Dorchester, 3:30 p. m.

Free public lecture on Christian Science by William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Hingham in Sanborn Auditorium, Hingham High School, Central Street, Hingham, 8 p. m.

Jordan Hall—Concert by the Busch Quartet, assisted by Rudolf Serkin, pianist. 3:30.

Boston Conservatory of Music, 32 The Fenway—Recital by Georg Flor, pianist. 3:30.

Boston Public Library, Lecture Hall—Chamber Music recital, arranged by Einar Hansen of the Boston Symphony Orchestra. 2:30

Queries on Hungary Flood Library

Since the situation in Central Europe has focused attention sharply on Hungary, the Hungarian Reference Library in New York City has been flooded with questions from colleges, writers, map makers, and newspaper men requesting information, according to Dr. Laszlo Telkes, Director of the Library, who spoke yesterday at the Harvard Institute of Geographical Exploration. His address was entitled "One Thousand Years of Hungarian Culture."

The Library, consisting of 5,000 English books and 10,000 magazine articles on Hungary dating as far back as the American Revolutionary War and comprising the largest collection of literature on the subject in the United States, is not maintained for Hungarians in New York City nor even in this country, but is designed to help Americans understand Hungary. It answers about 1,000 queries a month.

Fire Boat Checks Island Blaze

The red glare over the harbor early this morning, which kept telephone lines busy with enquiries for a little while, was due to the rapid burning of an unused carpenter shop on Gallup's Island, according to Fire Department headquarters.

The building was ignited, apparently, by a grass fire of undetermined origin. Fire Boat 44 was dispatched from the Northern Avenue Station and other structures threatened by the flames were saved.

Gallup's Island was formerly used as a quarantine station, but for some years has been deserted except for a watchman.

Saving Urged for a 'Sunny' Day

"Americans save for a 'sunny' not a 'rainy' day," Miss Janet M. Mill of Worcester, President of the Massachusetts Association of Savings Bank Women, declared at the closing banquet of the Association's fourteenth annual conference, held in the Copley-Plaza Hotel last night.

"Americans save," she continued, "for a better home, for a better education for their children and for the good things in life. The people know that the social security plans of the Government will provide only the bare essentials of life."

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and vicinity: Cloudy, occasionally threatening, weather tonight and Sunday; lowest temperature tonight in the upper 30's; Sunday occasional light rain and not quite so cold; moderate northeast to east and southeast winds.

Maine and New Hampshire: Cloudy tonight followed by intermittent light rain in south and rain or snow in north portion Sunday, slowly rising temperature Sunday.

Vermont: Cloudy followed by intermittent rain beginning late tonight or Sunday, slowly rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, intermittent light rain and slowly rising temperature Sunday.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Moderate northeast shifting to east and southeast winds, overcast weather tonight and Sunday, intermittent light rain Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	37	36	Minneapolis	48	46
Bermuda	62	60	New Orleans	58	58
Chicago	58	58	New York	58	56
Denver	42	40	Norfolk	58	56
Helena	50	46	Philadelphia	58	52
Kansas City	60	60	St. Louis	58	56
Los Angeles	56	54	S. Francisco	48	48
Miami	58	56	Washington	62	60

A—7:30 a. m. E. S. T., March 25.
B—Minimum, March 24.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 2:11 p. m.; height, 9.1 feet.
Sunday, 2:27 a. m.; height, 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 3:00 p. m.; height, 8.9 feet.
Monday, 3:19 a. m.; height, 9.8 feet.

Light all vehicles by 6:31 p. m.
Light all vehicles by 6:32 p. m. Sunday.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

Three Plays—One New

By Harold Hobson

London

Two of the most successful plays now in London are revivals from the early days of the century. Both—Synge's "Playboy of the Western World" at the Mercury, and Bernard Shaw's "The Doctor's Dilemma," at the Westminster—are by Irishmen; both are highly improbable stories, dealing boisterously and uproariously with the subject of murder; and both, in sharp contrast to the English comedy, "Quiet Wedding," by Esther McCracken, now in the middle of a prosperous run at Wyndham's, show a boundless delight in, and endless mastery of, an inexhaustible wealth of words.

* * *

It would be hard to determine which of the first two stories is the less plausible, or the more extravagantly amusing. The one tells of the adventure of a penniless, feeble-spirited youth who is exalted into a hero in an Irish village when he is supposed to have killed his father, and despised as a weakling when he is found to be guiltless, whilst the other is concerned with a distinguished physician who refrains from saving a patient's life because he disapproves of his attitude towards money and wishes to marry his widow.

The principal distinction between them is in the peculiar swing and temper of the words they use. The eloquence of Synge is that of a poet. His words surge and swell in emotion, they are rich in overtones and echoes. But the eloquence of Shaw is that of a rhetorician who seems to scorn poetry; otherwise, how could he jumble together some of the noblest-sounding passages of Shakespeare in a shapeless, meaningless tirade that produces one of the longest laughs in an evening given over to riotous and unqualified enjoyment of extravagant jesting.

* * *

Modern actors often protest that they do not like fine, long speeches. They prefer, they say, to make their effects by a sharp gesture, a turn of the head, a flicker of the eyelid, rather than by the round delivery of a flood of words. But it is evident that the casts of "The Playboy" and "The Doctor's Dilemma" either do not share this fashionable prejudice, or else have consented to lay it aside for the time being. Nothing could be more heartening than the zest with which they fling themselves into their orations, open out their chests, and make the welkin ring. The part of Christy Mahon at the Mercury is rich in an innocent gory boasting; and Mr. John Chandos plays it with a most attractively ingenuous bloodthirstiness. Mr. Hugh Griffith, who recently won the Bancroft gold medal at the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art, appears as Jimmy Farrell, and Miss Maire O'Neill, the young Pegeen Mike of the original Dublin production, now takes the role of the Widow Quinn, stirring in old playgoers memories that are bitter-sweet.

At the Westminster Mr. Stephen Haggard finds the artificiality of the wastrel artist Dubedat something of a handicap, and Mr. Barry Jones is a rather stiff Colenso Ridgeon. But Mr. Max Adrian revels in the amiable, blundering pomposities of Sir Ralph Bloomfield Bonnington, to whom Ridgeon hands over his superfluous patient in the certain confidence that he will well-meaningly kill him. Cutler Walpole, that enthusiastic surgeon with only one idea, is played by Mr. Hugh Miller with his usual distinction—a performance from which every suggestion of slovenliness or indecision is rigidly excluded. Mr. Miller gives the impression of actually rejoicing in every smallest detail of acting. Nothing is trivial to him. His carrying of a cane has the precise mastery of a feat of skill. He walks across the stage as though the co-ordination of every muscle were a conscious triumph. The level incisiveness of his speech, as keen as it is controlled, gives his performance the sharpest cutting-edge of the evening. His Walpole is a sword incarnate.

"Quiet Wedding" is written in the clipped speech, the inarticulate hesitancies of the modern manner. It shows a household turned upside down by the preliminaries to a country wedding, a half-hysterical bride (Miss Elizabeth Allen) who is on the verge of breaking her engagement, and a puzzled groom (Mr. Frank Lawton), who behaves with a studious reasonableness that must have been infuriating. The problem posed is solved by a method that must seem questionable, but the piece is undoubtedly amusing, has many realistic touches, and is certainly a great success.

Javanese Dancers in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

To a Westerner, the thought of the Javanese Kingdom where the Sultan, with his brothers and sons, is his own ballet master, training his courtiers in the hereditary art of the dance, designing the exquisite materials and intricate turbans, suggests a civilization that has resolved the question of the practical and can therefore preoccupy itself with the esthetic.

It also suggests a world of "escape" from the "hard reality" of the Western World, a place where melons and breadfruit grow freely, and where the civilization has experienced a return, as the sage says it must if it is a real one, to "the simplicities." The thought of it is to us, to say the least, fanciful, something removed from our tangle of politics, economics, and finance.

But what the Javanese dances, given at the Phoenix Theater, did was to make clear, not a fanciful world at all, but simply another actuality. The dancers were a group of 15 Javanese students, including the son of the Sultan, who had trained them. The art which their dancing revealed is one which could result only from a refinement that has been a tradition for centuries. The exquisite expression of it is as important and actual to the Javanese and their ruling house as are our politics and economics to us.

The subjects of the dances are drawn from the Indian epics, the Mahabharata and Ramayana. They relate the fortunes of historic warriors, kings, gods or demons, and were dance-enacted in a sign or posture language known originally as "mudras." It is still evident in the dances of Java and Bali. Every posture, one immediately felt, was of the utmost significance. When the dances are performed in the Courts of Java they are watched, not only by the Court, but by a kneeling crowd of humble subjects. These people are familiar with every dance drama and with the way each posture should be outlined against the musicians who in the tall gateways form a background for the dancers. At the London performance gong music, which had been specially recorded by the Sultan, accompanied the dancers.

The dances were done with an absorption that amounted to intensity, but with an intensity that remained, even in the fierceness of a battle with a bare dagger, detached and cool. And the transition from the exquisite fineness of one posture to another was nearly always so smooth as to be invisible. One came away with a memory of fluidity of movement that was continually crystallizing into graceful posture, as the clouds may appear static while in motion.

Actually, a distinction is made between two types of Javanese dancing. One, which portrays the "sublime" characters, is called the "fine." It is the more graceful of the two, the more quiet, more restrained. In the "fine" dance, the eyes, arms, and legs are never lifted above a certain level. The other type is called "strong." It is vigorous and vocal—accompanied now and then by loud grunts or sharp shouts. It is used to portray types which are characterized by physical energy rather than spiritual. The "strong" dance is proudly bombastic and fervently vibrant. If the dance is one of a fight between the "fine" and the "strong," the "fine" always wins. But even in conquest the victor never looses his quiet restraint. No dancer ever studies both styles. His physical type determines which one he is suited to.

The program given in London included dances from Bali, where the dancers, as not in Java, are peasants. The atmosphere of those dances was more general and therefore much less evocative than those of Java, in which, one felt, every line drawn had been laid down by a conception of the right way to do it and as clearly discernible because of adherence to that traditional conception.

The program also included some Javanese songs which were arresting mainly because they were suggestive of Spain.

Drawn by Eileen B. Pearcey

Javanese Dancer in Characteristic Pose

New York Concert Activities

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

Artur Rubinstein was soloist with the Philharmonic-Symphony Society at its Carnegie Hall concerts of March 16, 17, and 19, on each of which occasions he was heard in Manuel de Falla's "Nights in the Gardens of Spain" as well as in a regular piano concerto. Now, the de Falla piece had been performed here a number of times in the course of the years, yet never before, so some listeners felt, had its contents actually been revealed. Mr. Rubinstein has long been known as a specialist in Spanish music and he could scarcely have had a more fortunate collaborator than John Barbirolli to conduct.

* * *

As a result the fire, the languor, the bewitching rhythms of this composition emerged at their true value. Pages that had seemed commonplace, without marked character, became vital and glowing. No longer had the listener an excuse to say that these gardens might exist in any country at any hour. They were unmistakably of Spain and of the night. The performance was a triumph for Messrs. Rubinstein and Barbirolli, likewise for Señor de Falla!

These concerts also revived Handel's sixth Concerto Grosso for string orchestra, in G minor, a noble work throughout and boasting two examples of Handel's inspiration at its very finest—the opening Larghetto and the Musette. Mr. Rubinstein's concerto at the first two concerts was Mozart's in A major (K. 488); at the last concert, Saint-Saëns in G minor. The playing of the Mozart was sensitive and finely articulated. The Saint-Saëns had the requisite dash and elegance. The first two concerts ended unconventionally with Johann Strauss' overture to "The Gypsy Baron," which rounded out the tonal feast as with a toothsome savoury. At the last concert the ubiquitous Polovtsian Dances from Borodin's opera "Prince Igor" replaced it.

* * *

Earlier in the week (March 14) Russian opera had had more extended representation in Carnegie Hall when the Brico Symphony Orchestra, Antonia Brico conducting, devoted its evening to a concert performance, partly in Russian, partly in English, of Tchaikovky's "Eugen Onégin." Incidentally, it was in concert form in Carnegie Hall, and in English that "Eugen Onégin" was introduced to this country, on Feb. 1, 1908, under the direction of Walter Damrosch, with Emilio de Gogorza to sing the title role.

The first staging here took place at the Metropolitan Opera House on March 24, 1920, when Italian was the language and the cast included Claudia Muzio, Giovanni Martinelli, Giuseppe de Luca (Onégin), and Adamo Didur. After a second season this production disappeared from the Metropolitan repertory, but since then there have been stage performances here by Russian ensembles which, in their more modest way, have been authentic and impressive.

Though the earnest and conscientious work of Miss Brico's forces may be cordially praised—especially the singing of Maria Marova, a Russian soprano new to our public, as Tatiana and Bruce Boyce's contribution as Onégin—the chief result of this concert performance was to remind one of how much we are losing through the scant attention paid by the Metropolitan to the well-stocked treasury of Russian opera. And, Tchaikovsky being for the moment to the fore, one thinks immediately of the claims not only of "Eugen Onégin," but also of that even better opera, "Pique-Dame."

Water Colors at Brooklyn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The tenth Biennial Exhibition of Water Colors at the Brooklyn Museum is commanding attention just now, in spite of the fact that this city has only just emerged from enjoyment of at least two other large exhibitions of somewhat similar scope and character. The Brooklyn attraction has enjoyed for several years special eminence in the field of water color, the rise of the show coinciding with the museum's adoption of a special interest in the acquisition as well as the showing of American paintings in the "lighter medium."

The biennial has besides, for the last two or three years at least, begun to take on the character of an international show, and this year has enlarged its scope in line with that objective. With a group of American water colors running to about 150 numbers on display, it has 27 invited exhibits from England, and about the same number from France and Switzerland—about 230 examples altogether. The European section, the museum points out, has been limited arbitrarily in order to include "a more representative selection from each country than would be the case if more countries were included with impossibly small quotas." As for the American, it has aimed at—and very well achieved—an even balance between the "work of the recognized leaders in the field and the output of lesser known men" who have begun to show promise or seem to merit further recognition.

Comparable in many respects with the Whitney annual's lively assortment, this show pays special deference to the progressive trend, which is in keeping with the Brooklyn Museum's program of modernization of its art services. If it veers toward abstract extremes in some selections, it does so rather to suggest current attitudes in that quarter than to emphasize them. More clearly defined it would seem is the museum's aim to record its sympathy with experimental searching for a wider latitude in means and results and to discover in interpretations of visual phenomena symbols of the newer order in art.

To illustrate this trend it has chosen the work of Edward Hopper, Charles Burchfield, John Whorf, Thomas Benton, Walt Kuhn, Jon Corbino, Waldo Peirce and Ogden M. Pleissner, among others. It recognizes the oncoming importance of others such as Zoltan Sepeshy, whose "Sun and Snow" has a genuine vitality, achieved with a novel, fresco-like austerity of drawing and color, and George Grosz, whose intense feeling for his subject is shown in the burning colors of "Landscape Central Park."

* * *

The foreign groups, well chosen and attractive, are more than usually effective, due, no doubt to the fact that each was selected abroad by a sympathetic juryman who knew in each instance just about the right group of painters to match up with the museum's tastes. The French of course involves such familiar types as Vlaminck, Friesz, Dufy and Utrillo, whose "Montmarte" is a delight to see, but it is interesting also to see the influential Lhôte represented by two charming subjects, and Bonnard as well as the little known Claude Domec, with his striking "Woodcutters" in the manner of Breughel.

But the Swiss water colorists are really a revelation, the more to be appreciated on this occasion because the opportunities to enjoy them as a national group are so few here. The common denominator of style best established by them is a free but vital lyricism which escapes in almost every instance the stigma of slightness and superficiality so common to the medium in all countries. Martin Lauterburg, whose "Studio Interior" is an outstanding exhibit, seems to us an especially able painter, and so do Cuno Amiet, whose "Still-Life" shows fine mood and color, and Hans Stocker, who handles the shapes of rocks and sea with a confident grasp of the elemental patterns involved.

* * *

Some of the names that we hear most frequently mentioned in connection with contemporary English art but also, like the Swiss, encounter relatively little in American exhibitions, are listed in the English section. The veteran P. Wilson Steer is represented by a pair of charming landscapes, rich in the qualities of the best English water color tradition. There is a similar reticence but a bolder arabesque of design in C. R. N. Nevinson's boats, and there are other pleasant but relatively quiet water colors by such artists as Charles Cundall, Edward Bawden, and Anthony Slade. Dame Laura Knight makes perhaps the strongest contribution to this group, however, with her "Darkie Dance," which shows a richly flavored realism, interpreted with animation and humor, and the tree study, "Oaks."

In Manhattan John Held's début as a sculptor of animals at the Bland Gallery is one of several one-man sculpture shows which are attracting attention. Mr. Held will be remembered for his witty drawings for many years enlivening the pages of the humor magazines. His interest in modeling, a secret occupation with him for some time, discloses itself now in a more serious talent. He has done some small figures of colts and other animals in bronze, that express his gift for form and character unmistakably. Larger pieces in a more finished style of portraiture include a circus horse and an excellent study of a Percheron.

C. B.

Comédie Française in London

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

The visit of the Comédie Française to the Savoy has been an unqualified success. The house was sold out by the beginning of the week, and the audiences, which included King George and Queen Elizabeth and Queen Mary, greatly enjoyed the superb performances they witnessed.

It is probable that the political situation added something to the enthusiasm of the reception accorded to our visitors. My personal impression was that the present company, under the direction of a new Administrator General, M. Edouard Bourdet, himself a dramatist of repute, played with freshness and spirit. This has sometimes been a little lacking, in a company which, from a technical viewpoint, has always held a foremost place among the world's players.

Whenever I see the "Français," as the Parisians call them, I always renew an impression, not everywhere held in London, that English actors, in general, cannot attack our national masterpieces with anything approaching the individual skill and the team work that we get from these French players. Among the few really potent arguments for the establishment of a National Theater in London is, to my thinking, this—that with a theater more suitable than the Savoy in which to welcome foreign actors, we might have the privilege and pleasure of more frequent visits, with, perhaps, an occasional exchange of companies.

The plays given during the week were Molière's "L'Ecole des Maris"; Alfred de Musset's "Le Chandelier" and "Le Légataire Universel." This scribe was able to see only the first two. "L'Ecole des Maris" is a typical Molière farce, to which only a French company of high grade can do justice. It was acted with delightful verve and finished technical skill by MM. Lafon and Weber as Sganarelle and Valère, with Mlle. Lise Delamare captivating everyone as that minx and mistress of duplicity, Isabelle.

Better still was "Le Chandelier," an admirably written comedy, exquisitely set and dressed by M. Gaston Baty, and acted by a company which—led by M. André Brunot, the doyen of the Comédie Française—included Mlle. Madeleine Renaud as the wife Jacqueline, and M. Julien Bertheau as the amorous young clerk, Fortunio. M. Bertheau, in dress and make-up as well as in personal appearance, strongly resembled de Musset himself in those early years of his career, when the young poet, beset by the characteristic melancholy of that "romantic" period, was wont to describe himself as "a lute left lying upon a chair, making music to every wind that blows."

Jacqueline was beautifully played by Mlle. Madeleine Renaud, who, in full-skirted period frocks, was attractive to watch and listen to. Her last poignant scene, with Fortunio, will not readily be forgotten by those who were present.

P. A.

American Block Prints

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The rapid rise of the Pacific coast as an important print-producing center is stressed in the thirteenth annual national salon of American block prints now on view at the Philadelphia Print Club.

In an exhibition of high general average two of the three honors have been awarded to Californians. To Mallette Dean of San Francisco a newcomer to Print Club salons but a seasoned artist, goes the Mildred Boericke prize for the largest, and from a decorative standpoint, the handsomest and most impressive of the prints, "Richardson's Bay," a linoleum cut.

Honorable mentions go to Paul Landacre of Los Angeles for "Growing Corn" and to Asa Cheffetz of Springfield, Mass., for "Abandoned Farmhouse."

While the Dean composition formalizes a far-flung landscape from distant hills past winding river, over a bridge to foreground tree-massed slope, the Landacre print, though small and unpretentious, is amazingly vital. Choosing a mere section of corn stalk, the artist has vivified it by exquisite draftsmanship, until you feel the crisp flow of sap through the heavy stalk into the sharp-edged leaf blades with their graceful undulations. It is a composition of subtle simplicity.

* * *

Interesting, also, is Landacre's second print, "Counterpoint," an interweaving of nude torsos. Rendering his work distinctive is the fine balance between line and mass, bespeaking a sculptor's feeling for form as against that of a painter. Perhaps wood engraving, the chosen medium, argues a sculptural concept.

As "Growing Corn" is an epic of vititaly, so "Abandoned Farmhouse" is a New England saga of dilapidation. With equal economy of means, but, perhaps, less grace of line, less feeling for sculptured form, Cheffetz follows the sag of roof and clapboards with an undulating line of clouds and of grassy foreground.

To the fore in a majority of the local print shows this year have been color prints by artists in the Federal Art Project, and the block-print annual is no exception. Particularly appealing in range of color are two imaginative compositions by Hyman Warsager, "Hats" and "Fisherman's Dream," both color woodcuts.

* * *

So captivating is the color range, in fact, that "Hats," with its grotesque characterizations, does not strike one immediately as a print satire.

The use of the block print as medium for illustration is emphasized in the fact that all three honor winners are well-known illustrators, and in such a print as Richard Correll's "Creation of San Juan Islands," a linoleum cut from the "Paul Bunyan" series.

Design conventionalization rather than topical propaganda is the keynote of the annual, thus differentiating it sharply from contemporary lithographic aggregates.

City and industrial subject matter find equal balance in prints dealing with the country, its agriculture and old farmsteads.

Serving on the jury of selection and award that had the courage to cull 39 prints from a total of 120, were Mrs. John C. Atwood Jr., Miss Elizabeth Mongan, Wharton Esherick, and Henry P. McIlhenny.

Harvest of a Quiet Ear

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Like the motorist, the musician usually clings to the highways and reserves the byways for a day that never comes. Many years ago one read a book called "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye," of which the title alone remains in one's memory. Oddly enough this title recurred when opening Hubert Langley's "Doctor Arne" (London: Cambridge University Press. 7s. 6d.; New York: Macmillan. $2.50), and by the mere association of the composer's name such delightful songs as "Where the bee sucks," "Under the greenwood tree," and "When daisies pied," began, as it were, to sing themselves—here surely was the harvest of a quiet ear.

One had left the noisy highways of music for a tranquil byway and here, for the plucking, were tunes as fragrant and fresh as spring flowers. Dowland, Morley, Bishop, and many another will provide garlands in plenty for those who explore the byways of English music. But the explorer must first empty his ears of sound and try to listen as Constable, according to his biographer, tried to see when he sat down to paint an English landscape: before looking at his subject he endeavored to banish any instrusive thought, theory or association that might befog his vision. In other words he tried to see with the "innocent" eye of a little child. How many of us nowadays listen with an "innocent" ear?

Mr. Langley, who, if one is not mistaken, is himself a singer, has listened to Arne with ears more "innocent" than those of the theory-ridden writers who so often dispense heavy judgments in musical histories and dictionaries. His outlook, that is to say, is that of the musical artist. He begins diffidently: "My excuse for writing about Dr. Arne's music is that no other book on the same subject exists at all." How one wishes that most musical biographers could say the same—they so rarely forsake the highway of one another's subjects.

* * *

Mr. Langley's real justification is that he is an out-and-out Arne enthusiast. The directness and sincerity of his little book show that it simply had to be written. Enthusiasm is a lively steed, and happily for the reader, its modest possessor found that he could not avoid the leap into authorship. ". . . in my humble plea for Dr. Arne," he urges, "my only wish has been to bring to the notice of musicians and publishers those that I consider the most important works of a composer who was in his own day a very great figure in English music." We learn that not a single work of primary importance is in print or available in its entirety for the theater or the concert hall. Certainly they do, or used to do, these things better in Germany.

Arne's settings of Shakespeare's lyrics are so familiar that to see the words is to hear them sung. But Arne the composer of opera and ballad opera, of masque and oratorio, still exists to be rescued from the silences of the British Museum. Ask any average knowledgeable musician who was the composer of "Artaxerxes," or "The Temple of Dullness"? Of the first he may hazard Handel! of the second he may say that of course he knows Queens' Hall but not who composed it.

* * *

Apart from a permanent engagement at Drury Lane Theater—Arne wrote masses of incidental music—he was composer for Vauxhall, Mary-le-Bone, and Ranelagh Gardens. These public Gardens were the resorts of the "beau monde" on London summer nights in the eighteenth century. There were arbors for supper, "side shows of every description, laid-out gardens and lawns, cascades and grottoes lighted by lanterns . . . and firework displays, all arranged with the elegance and grace that characterized the epoch. . . ." Within a short walk from where this review is written, and near the river Thames on the east side of Wren's Chelsea Hospital—the home of the Pensioners—there still exists an area of flower garden which was the site of Ranelagh. How many musical passers-by realize that "near to this enclosure two hundred years ago stood the great rotunda in which Handel conducted his oratorios, and for which Arne wrote innumerable songs; and here at the age of 8 Mozart played his own compositions on the organ and the harpsichord"? There are certainly some things for which we may envy our eighteenth-century predecessors.

Mr. Langley obviously has spent much time in the British Museum poring over Arne's manuscripts. His survey arouses the liveliest curiosity. When the music to "Comus" was revived in 1922 a firm of Bond Street photographers invited Dr. Arne to sit for them, and in 1934 a performance of two overtures and a group of songs caused a "press-cutting agency" to offer him, on terms, an unlimited number of cuttings "relating to yourself and your public appearance from the English and Colonial press." Compared with these firms, music publishers have so far shown a lamentable lack of enterprise. They now have the assurance of Mr. Langley that "the musicians and the audience will be ready."

Although they may never have heard his name, there is one composition by Arne that every Englishman the world over—including music publishers—have sung at some time or other: "Rule, Britannia!"

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April 3, 1939

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Two of a Kind

Bob Kretschmar

'Mother and Child'

Nancy Keegan of the Bunker Hill Girls Club, Charlestown, displays doll costumed like herself, entered in Club show.

Girls' Whose Who In Doll World

Members of the Bunker Hill Girls Club in Charlestown are all expectancy, for this is the day judges decide on Who's Who in favorite dolls.

More than 800 dolls have been assembled in the clubhouse for this annual showing, including doll exhibits loaned for the occasion.

Three members of the Junior League headed by Mrs. H. Thomas Ballantine, Jr., will act as judges, and award prizes to the owners of the prettiest doll, the oldest, the largest, the smallest, the largest collection, the best rag doll, the best rag doll made in the Girls Club, and the best doll house built in the Girls Club workshop.

At noon and again at 7:30 p. m. there will be a grand parade of all the dolls by proud owners.

The Bunker Hill Girls Club, operated by the Boys Clubs of Boston, under the executive direction of Arthur T. Burger, is located on High Street in Charlestown, right in back of the Boys Club.

Governor Plans Greeting To Royal Couple by Radio

Radio greetings over short waves will be extended tomorrow by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts to Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid of Denmark and Crown Prince Olav and Crown Princess Martha of Norway at 3 p. m., over W1XAL, Boston, on its 11.73 and 6.04-megacycle frequencies. Both royal couples will visit Boston during May and June. Walter S. Lemmon, president of the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation, will introduce the Governor. A Danish string quartet and soloist will provide music.

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Adult Movement Gives Opportunity For Enrichment

The Boston and the Cambridge Centers for Adult Education will open their doors on Monday evening, March 27, marking the beginning of their spring term. The Boston Center at 79 Mt. Vernon Street is in its sixth year of educational service to the Greater Boston area. The Cambridge Center, located at 42 Brattle Street, Cambridge, is offering courses to Cambridge residents for the first time this year. Both movements are under the general supervision of Miss Dorothy Hewitt, who is immediately in charge of the Boston Center, while Miss Florence Chapin directs the Cambridge organization.

The adult education movement is widespread throughout the United States. Its aim is to reach that large portion of the adult public who yearn to continue their studies, but find the formal atmosphere of most evening classes too exacting.

The Centers overcome this difficulty by limiting the enrollment and conducting the groups in an engaging and informal manner. Group discussion is encouraged and participation is stimulated by the living-room atmosphere in which the classes are held. Deep lounging chairs, wood-burning fireplaces, and other homey effects add to the friendly spirit of the groups.

For the spring term, the Centers have cut their cloth to fit the season. Among the courses which have especial appeal to the out-of-doors individual is Navigation, led by Dr. Loring B. Andrews. The catalogue, in presenting this course, says:

> Are you interested in knowing how a boat finds its way around the ocean? Most people are, whether they sail on other people's ships or have one of their own. So, if you don't know the tricks of following the ocean's highways, here is your chance to learn the rules of the game, to learn how a ship is navigated, or how to navigate your own craft.

Other courses offered include: Current Affairs, being given by Walter W. Cunningham, International Affairs from Behind the News by Carlyle W. Morgan, Magazine and Newspaper Writing by Malcolm Bayley, Poetry Reading and Writing by John Ritchey, Creative Writing by Daniel Chase, Cartooning by Guernsey Le Pelley.

There are many other additional courses covering modern languages, business, arts and crafts, gardening and music.

Labor Files Plea On Compensation

The Massachusetts Federation of Labor's annual appeal for State operation of workmen's compensation insurance has been laid before the Legislative Committee on Constitutional Law by Kenneth I. Taylor, Federation Secretary.

Mr. Taylor compared workmen's compensation to unemployment compensation and the social security as being parts of the new social improvement movement, and asserted there was no reason to leave workmen's compensation in the hands of private concerns which must make a profit.

He asserted employers would enjoy lower rates and workmen greater benefits if the State set up a fund to administer this compensation for injured workers on a nonprofit basis.

At the start of the hearing, Mr. Taylor caused a flurry of excitement when he declared the Constitutional Law Committee should not hear the measure. He said it should be heard by the Committee on Labor and Industries.

"We might have expected an even break there," he said.

New Mediterranean Service for Boston

A new monthly ocean freight service direct to Boston from Mediterranean ports was announced today by the American Export Lines. It will supplement that company's present fortnightly combination freight and passenger service, which it has maintained for several years. The service will be inaugurated with the sailing of the Exhibitor on April 18 from Naples for Boston, which it is expected to reach early in May after calling at Leghorn, Genoa and Casalblanca.

The Excambion, on the regular fortnightly passenger and freight schedule, is expected to dock at the Army Base on Monday with 60 passengers and a large quantity of freight. Twenty-three passengers and 600 tons of freight are destined for Boston—the rest for New York.

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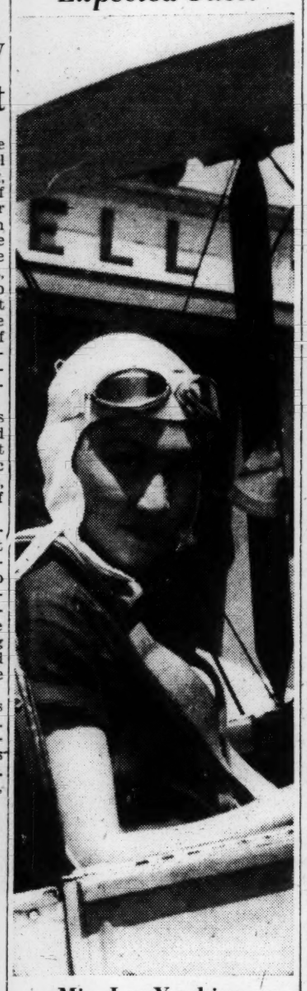
P. S. If none of these plans suits your needs exactly, come in and talk over your problem with us. Within limits, of course, we'll make nearly any arrangements that will suit you—7th floor.

Expected Guest



Miss Lee Ya-ching
Chinese flier to spend week end in Boston.

Chinese Girl Flier Coming to Boston

Boston Chinese prepared for a busy week end today. At 2 o'clock tomorrow afternoon Miss Lee Ya-ching, youthful girl flier, is scheduled to bring her own plane into East Boston airport, bringing with her Miss N. T. Zen, daughter of the Chinese Minister of Public Health.

The two young women will be guests Monday evening at a dinner to be given the Most Rev. Paul Yu-Pin, Roman Catholic Bishop of Nanking.

Miss Lee, said to be the first Chinese woman to give public flying demonstrations in her native land, learned to fly in Switzerland, following school days in Great Britain and France. Her first parachute jump, making her a member of the famous Caterpillar Club, was made from a stunting plane flying over San Francisco Bay.

Best Boston Cats Modest in Honors

Bearing their latest honors modestly, prize winners at the Boston Cat Show last night maintained a decorous poise with scarcely a meow to express their feelings. The buzz of congratulatory conversation around their owners, however, assumed the proportion of a general satisfied purring.

Chief honors at the closing session went to the handsome blue Persian Estherbrooks Dynamite Chu, owned by Mrs. Esther M. Brooks of Brockton, Mass. It was selected as best cat in the show.

Peter Nige Baby, a red tabby owned by Miss Mabel E. Erdman of Lebanon, Pa., was chosen as second best cat. Third place went to Ch. Djer Kits Chinkaling of Newton, owned by Mrs. Virginia R. Cobb. Mrs. Cobb also is the owner of Aditi of Newton, a Siamese, which was selected as best novice.

Unofficially, Sir Thomas, owned by Mrs. Leo E. Fortin of Dorchester, was honored as the oldest and heaviest cat in the show. Sir Thomas is 13 and weighs 27 pounds.

Devens Air Field Planned

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., of Massachusetts declares the establishment of a small air field at Fort Devens, Mass. is now being considered by the War Department.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Monday, March 27

1:00	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

Christian Science Program

For Monday, March 27

1:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc). Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Stations W1XAL-W1XAR

For Sunday, March 26

(11.79mc-25.4m and 15.13mc-19.8m)

1:00 p. m.—Greek Goodwill Program: Leland Powers Players.
2:00 p. m. — International Institute Hour: Polish-American group.
2:30 p. m.—"Thoughts on a Program for Today's World": Ruth Cranston.
3:00 p. m.—Scandinavian Goodwill Program.
4:00 p. m.—"The World of Song."
4:30 p. m.—Discussion of the Drama by critics and students.
5:30 p. m.—Visiting American Colleges.
6:00 p. m.—Bulletin Board; Message.

For Monday, March 27

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

7:00 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:30 p. m.—The World of Natural Science.
8:00 p. m.—Modern Radio: Dr. C. Davis Belcher, "Direction Finding by Radio."

A Russian Symphony Program

The Arts in Boston

The twentieth program of the Friday-Saturday series of concerts by the Boston Symphony Orchestra was given yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall under the baton of Dr. Koussevitzky, whose return was greeted by the orchestra standing as he entered. For program Dr. Koussevitzky turned to the Russians, opening with the Prelude to Moussorgsky's "Khovanstchina" and thereby paying homage to the 100th anniversary of the great Russian composer's birth. Midway in the program was set the Stravinsky "Le Sacre du Printemps"; and to close, the Tchaikovsky Symphony No. 6 in B minor ("Pathetique") Op. 74.

Those with a memory for such things may have recalled an afternoon in 1924 when patrons of these concerts were introduced to the intricacies of the Stravinsky score by Pierre Monteux. The contrast between the behavior of that audience and the one yesterday afternoon was food for thought. It is no disparagement to the present conductor to recall that Mr. Monteux did some thorough pioneering in the field of "new" works, even as Dr. Koussevitzky himself is doing. One may perhaps pause for a moment to pay tribute, after 15 years, to a former conductor who also had a vision . . . and the courage to offer works which even today are sufficiently well advanced to keep a few persons from the hall when they are set upon the program.

The Moussorgsky opus, so aptly chosen to commemorate the composer, came to a performance which seemingly has not been surpassed by Dr. Koussevitzky. The listener was again impressed with the unusual texture of the string passages. There is no string section anywhere in the country which could cap such a performance as that of yesterday.

There are still those to whom "Le Sacre" is anathema, but if they deliberately stayed away until after the intermission, they missed something. The last performance of this work by Dr. Koussevitzky brought forward several new points of interest; that of yesterday carried the work a few more steps ahead. There will, no doubt, be a performance sometime in which all the possibilities of this score will be realized. One might almost feel that the performance yesterday had reached the peak. Certainly orchestra and conductor have reached a unanimity of effort which is little short of remarkable, and the result was electrifying. There continue to be measures in the sacred part which mark time, musically. Although they may attain importance in conjunction with the ballet, they do not easily stand alone as music for the concert hall. Nevertheless, Dr. Koussevitzky manages to leave an impression of the worth of the whole.

A performance of the Tchaikovsky which fumbled a bit at the opening was brought to a stirring conclusion and roused the audience to enthusiasm. G. M. S.

"Thaïs" Revived

Massenet's "Thaïs" was the opera offered by the Metropolitan company at the Boston Opera House last night. A notice of the performance and of those of "Tannhäuser" this afternoon and of "Rigoletto" tonight, with comment on the opera season as a whole, will appear in the Amusements Page Monday.

Green at Labor Banquet

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, will be in Boston this evening to attend a testimonial banquet in the Hotel Bradford tendered to Francis P. Fenton, newly appointed Director of Organization of the A. F. of L. Mr. Fenton has served as New England Organizer for the Federation for the past five years. Mr. Green is also scheduled to address delegates to a State conference of central labor unions and local unions, meeting in the Hotel Bradford tomorrow.

Tufts Trustee

Carl J. Gilbert

Newly elected permanent member of the College board

New Trustee Is Named For Tufts College Board

The election of Carl J. Gilbert as a permanent Trustee of Tufts College is announced by the President, Leonard Carmichael, following a meeting of the Board of Trustees of the College. Mr. Gilbert is a partner in the law firm of Ropes, Gray, Boyden, and Perkins with offices at 50 Federal Street, Boston. He is also a member of the Board of Managers of the Boston Dispensary and of the North Bennet Street Industrial School.

Mr. Gilbert is a native of Bloomfield, New Jersey. He is the brother of S. Parker Gilbert who was a representative of the United States in Germany for the Dawes Plan, and later a member of the firm of J. P. Morgan Company.

Six Liners Leading Parade Of 32 Vessels Into Boston

Week-End Sailings

Six deepwater passenger liners are included in the fleet of 32 vessels of all types, due at Boston over the week end.

Vanguard of the fleet was the Lady Drake, white cruise ship of the Canadian National Steamships, in today from Halifax, Nova Scotia, to embark about 100 passengers and sail for Bermuda, the British West Indies, and British Guiana.

On the passenger list of the Lady Drake were Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. MacMaster of Bridgewater, Mass., and their niece, Miss Ruth S. Stetson, going on a 30-day cruise to British Guiana; Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Stiles of Babson Park, Mass.; Carl S. Webber of Hingham, Mass.; Sargent H. Wellman of Topsfield, Mass., and Mr. and Mrs. Donald Whidden of Peabody, Mass.

Tomorrow, two liners are due from the British Isles, the Cunard White Star's Scythia, from Liverpool, Cobh, and Galway, with 64 passengers for Boston and 235 for New York—largest westbound list this season—and the Anchor Line's California from Glasgow, Belfast, and Londonderry. A third vessel from the British Isles—the American Trader of the United States Lines, from London—is due over the week end.

Monday, the Excambion of the American Export Lines is due from Mediterranean ports with passengers and cargo. Also due is the Lady Nelson of the Canadian National Steamships, from British Guiana, the British West Indies, and Bermuda.

Sundial for Your Pocket

(Continued from Page 9)

mer, there is an apparent slowing up or increase in the speed of the sun, which can be determined in relation to any instrument which records a uniform speed.

The difference can be observed by comparing the sundial and watch, for example. The sundial may record noon when the watch says 10 minutes past the hour. This is what our grandfathers used to call "sun low" or "sun fast." The sun is slow when it records the hours after the clock has recorded them, and fast when it records them before the clock does.

Portable sundials can be made of practically any material, according to the Mayalls, from ivory, lead, brass, silver, wood, cardboard, gold and stone to ivory soap. Generally they take the form of armillaries, rings, cubes, crosses, books, tablets, disks, ships, cylinders, and guns, but the list can go on ad infinitum. Size is not necessarily an indication of accuracy, for some not over four inches are more accurate than many larger models.

There are several ring-type dials in the Harvard Collection. To use this type, set it to the proper latitude, adjust the slide to the day of the year, and turn the rings and axial bar until the spot of light can be seen on the center of the narrow equatorial ring, in which position the time can be read.

A unique piece is the small equatorial type dial mounted on a man's finger ring. The dial folds down over the compass and is protected by a solid flap that fits over it when not in use.

The shepherds in the Pyrenees still use dials of the pillar or poke type. These are cylindrical and their fundamental construction is based on the altitude of the sun.

Still another type of dial is calculated to appeal to the remaining spark of childlikeness in every adult. It incorporates a signal gun that fires a salute at noon. When properly set up, the horizontal dial on the base shows the time of day. At noon, the glass lens will focus the rays of the sun on a small quantity of powder placed in the touch hole of a small cannon, thus firing the charge. The lens is set each day when the cannon is loaded.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	"What Price America?": talk; drama	Metropolitan Opera: "Tannhäuser"; pianos	Three Cheers	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15			"Youth Meets Government": student quiz on "Education"	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30	Jack Marshard's	Erskine Hawkins' Orch.		Sport reports	"Let's Get Together": children's program
5:45	Orchestra	Dance Interlude		Sport reports	
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	"Dinner Concert"	"The Monitor News"
6:15	Science Program	Weather; music; news	Studio talk	"Dinner Concert"	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous	"Renfrew of the Mounted": dramatization	"Musical Rendezvous"	"Dinner Concert"	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"		Dramatization	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	Americans at Work: interviews	"Message of Israel"	"Let's Go to Work": Herbert Hadel	Bernie Cummins' Orch.	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15		"Message of Israel"		News commentator	Myles O'Malley's Orch.
7:30	Joe E. Brown; H. Sosnik's Orch.	"Jim's Question Bee"	N. E. Federation Men's Glee Clubs	"20th Century Music"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		"Jim's Question Bee"		"20th Century Music"	"Jungle Jim": sketch
8:00	Johnny Green's Orch.; sketch	Preview of Harvard Hasty Pudding Show	Tommy Riggs and Betty Lou; Fredide Rich's Or.	"There's a Law Against It": oddities	"Pat Pending": inventor's program
8:15		Address, Gov. George D. Aiken, Vermont			
8:30	"Professor Quiz"; questions; answers		Variety Show; Neighbor Boys; chorus; orchestra	'Stars Over Manhattan'	Boston Olympics - Concordia hockey game
8:45				'Stars Over Manhattan'	
9:00	"Honolulu Bound": comedy; music	National Barn Dance: Henry Burr; soloists; vocal groups; "Hoosier Hot Shots"; orchestra	'Vox Pop'; Parks Johnson; W. Butterworth	Henry Kalis' Orchestra	Boston Olympics - Concordia hockey game
9:15				"Sons of Pioneers"	
9:30	"Saturday Night Serenade"		Gordon Jenkins' Orch.	Glen Miller's Orchestra	Boston Olympics - Concordia hockey game
9:45			Sen. William E. Borah	Glen Miller's Orchestra	
10:00	Your Hit Parade: vocalist; quintet;	NBC Symphony Orchestra: Bruno Walter, conductor	"The Ugliest Man in the World": drama	Tiny Hill's Orchestra	Boston Olympics - Concordia hockey game
10:15				Tiny Hill's Orchestra	
10:30	M. Warnow's Or.		Ruby Newman's Orch.	Tomms Carlyn's Orch.	"Front Page Drama"
10:45	"Opinions"	NBC Symphony Orchestra: Bruno Walter, conductor	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Tomms Carlyn's Orch.	"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather: news		News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Local speakers
11:15	Sports; music		Weather Service	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	Local speakers
11:30	Henry Busse's Or.	News; weather; music.	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Jimmy Joy's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45	Henry Busse's Or.	Lou Breeze's Orchestra	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Freddy Martin's Orch.	"Day's End"

Sunday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
8:00	Sunday Morning Prelude	Peerless Trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:15		Instrumental trio	Organ and xylophone	Dudley Carollers	
8:30	"Uncle Elmer's Song Circle"	"Tone Pictures"	Weather Service	"Musical Album"	
8:45		Tone Pictures; weather	News Service	"Musical Album"	
9:00	"From the Organ Loft"; news	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Turn Back the Clock"; Tom Terriss	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Religious service
9:15					Religious service
9:30	Wings Over Jordan	"Coast-to-Coast on a Bus"; children's prgrm	"Melody Moments"; salon orch.; vocalists	"Sunday Morning Serenade"; recording	Concert orchestra
9:45	Wings Over Jordan				Concert orchestra
10:00	Church of the Air	Time; American String Quartet	"Uncle Bob"; children's variety program	"Melody Market"	"Operatic Airs"
10:15	Church of the Air			"Melody Market"	Religious service
10:30	Recording of Mussolini's speech	Russian Melodies	"Music and American Youth"; youth sing	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Religious service
10:45		"Music of Today"			Morning hymns
11:00	Old South Church service	News; weather; Journal	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	Studio program
11:15		"Neighbor Nell"	St. Paul's Service		"Music in the Modern Manner"
11:30	Old South Church service	'Southernaires"; male quartet	St. Paul's Service	Tremont Temple Baptist Church service	The Italian Hour
11:45			St. Paul's Service		
12:00	News Service	Music Hall: Robert Weede; Viola Philo; Jan Peerce in tabloid version of 'La Boheme'	Vocal recital	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:15	"Music for Men"		Piano soloist	Student Radio Club	The Italian Hour
12:30	"Male and Female"		University of Chicago Round Table	Italian string music	The Italian Hour
12:45	"Kennel Time"			Italian string music	The Italian Hour
1:00	Beacon St. Window	"Great Plays": Eva Le Gallienne in James M. Barrie's "Peter Pan"; commentator	Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:15	Piano soloist		Religious program	"Musical Gems"	Portuguese Hour
1:30	Poland's Salute to World's Fair		News Service	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
1:45			"Gypsy Moods"	Lutheran Hour	Portuguese Hour
2:00	"Americans All—Immigrants All"	Magic Key: Nancy Carroll in sketch; Ania Dorfmann, pianist; interviews; orchestra	"Sunday Dinner at Aunt Fanny's"; variety	News Service	"Voice of Israel"
2:15				Wyoming Valley Bach Festival; symphony orchestra; soloists	"Voice of Israel"
2:30	Perkins Institute singers; talks		Barry McKinley, songs. The Kidoodlers		"Voice of Israel"
2:45					"Voice of Israel"
3:00	New York Philharmonic - Symphony Orchestra; John Barbirolli, conducting; Albert Spalding, violinist; Gaspar Cassado, cellist	Concert Band: Frank Simon, conductor	"Sunday Drivers"; vocalists; orchestra	Drama and music	Dance Music
3:15		News; talk	"Name the Place"	Drama and music	"Thomas Edison"
3:30		"On the Mall"	"Chats About Dogs"	"People's Rally"	Colonial Vocal Ensemble
3:45				"People's Rally"	Colonial Vocal Ensemble
4:00	Community Bulletin	Music Appreciation	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
4:45	Nan Wynn, songs	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"On Parade"	Soloist; orchestra
5:00	The Boston Hour	Choral music	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Network program	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Baseball School"	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	Musicale	Studio program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	Hawaiian music	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"		Norsemen Quartet	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor, variety program	Network program	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Pine Tree Troubadours	"Dance Time"		"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	"Cavalcade of America": drama	'Carson Robison and His Buckaroos'	Al Pearce and His Gang; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"; soloists; choir	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15					"Monday at Eight"
8:30	Tom Howard and George Sheldon	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra	Local speakers	'Boycott Nazi Germany' rally, New York
8:45				Local speakers	
9:00	Theater: Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young in "A Man's Castle"	"Music We Love": Randolph Joyce, tenor; Louis Katzman and orchestra	Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; D. Thompson	"Listeners' Theater": "Juliet Appears Above"	Jerry Baker, songs
9:15			Eddie Duchin's Orch.; Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Dance music
9:30					Amateur Hour
9:45				WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloist; quartet	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"		Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:30	Columbia Workshop: drama	"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch.	Pageant of Melody"; Attilio Baggiore, tenor;	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45		"National Forum"	Ruby Newman's Orch.		"The Monitor News"
11:00	Weather: news	News; weather; music	News Service	symphony orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Henry Kalis's Orchestra	Julie Wintz' Orchestra
11:30	C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Harry James's Orch.	Blanche Calloway's Or.
11:45	C. Calloway's Or.	"The Music You Want"	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	"Day's End"

Monday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
11:00	Jean Abbey	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Studio interview	"Editor & Columnist"
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"Lorenzo Jones"	Hillbilly group	Jean Harper, songs
11:30	"Big Sister"; play.	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	"Theater Club"	Music of Tomorrow
12:00	Commentator	News; "Noonday Revue"	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	"Nancy James"	"Noonday Revue"	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour: W. Blaufuss's Orchestra	"Singin' Sam," songs	Italian string music	Music; weather
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian string music	Tenor soloist
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	News Service	Women's club news	"The Monitor News"	
1:15	Dramatic sketch	Farm Radio News	"Accordiana"	"The Happy Gang"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Treasures in Melody"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"The Day Is Ours"	"Those Happy Gilmans"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	Studio speaker
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Ruvinsky Ensemble	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatization	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	"WHK Capers"	"Classical Album"
2:30	American School of the Air	"Valiant Lady"	Concert Internationale	Voice and organ	World Events
2:45		Hymns of All Churches	Concert Internationale	String band	"Swing at It"
3:00	News Service	Rochester Civic Orchestra Matinee Concert; G. F. Harrison, cond.	"Mary Marlin"	Interviews	Sports reports
3:15	'Don Artiste': piano		"Ma Perkins": sketch	"Concert Hall"	Sports reports
3:30	Music Hour: Curtis Institute of Music		'Pepper Young's Family'	Hugo Monaco's Orch.	Sports reports
3:45		Weather; news	"The Guiding Light"	Network speaker	Sports reports
4:00	Community Bulletin	Music Appreciation	"Backstage Wife"	"Hits and Encores"	Sports reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Stella Dallas"; drama	"Moods in Music"	Sports reports
4:30	C. Hector's Orch.	"Club Matinee"; variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	"On Parade"	Sports reports
4:45	Nan Wynn, songs	"Club Matinee"; news	"Girl Alone"; sketch	"On Parade"	Soloist; orchestra
5:00	The Boston Hour	Choral music	"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Network program	"Your Family"; drama	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:30	Interviews	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Circus sketch	Vaughn De Leath, songs	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Baseball School"	"White Brigade"
6:00	News Service	News Service	News Service	Dinner Concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Weather; sports	"Spotlight Revue"	Dinner Concert	Italian review
6:30	Sports Rendezvous.	Musicale	Studio program	Dinner Concert	Sport comment
6:45	"Rhythm Revue"	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	Blanche Calloway's Or.
7:00	Hawaiian music	"Orphans of Divorce"; dramatization	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Commentator	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15	"Lum and Abner"		Norsemen Quartet	Jack Fisher's Orch.	"Five Star Final"
7:30	Eddie Cantor, variety program	Network program	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45		Pine Tree Troubadours	"Dance Time"		"Cowboy Caravan"
8:00	"Cavalcade of America": drama	'Carson Robison and His Buckaroos'	Al Pearce and His Gang; Carl Hoff's Orchestra	"Studies in Contrast"; soloists; choir	"Cowboy Caravan"
8:15					"Monday at Eight"
8:30	Tom Howard and George Sheldon	"Those We Love"; dramatic serial	Richard Crooks, tenor; symphony orchestra	Local speakers	'Boycott Nazi Germany' rally, New York
8:45				Local speakers	
9:00	Theater: Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young in "A Man's Castle"	"Music We Love": Randolph Joyce, tenor; Louis Katzman and orchestra	Phil Spitalny's Orchestra; D. Thompson	"Listeners' Theater": "Juliet Appears Above"	Jerry Baker, songs
9:15			Eddie Duchin's Orch.; Morton Downey, tenor	WOR Symphony Orch.	Dance music
9:30					Amateur Hour
9:45				WOR Symphony Orch.	Amateur Hour
10:00	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"	Marek Weber's Orch.; soloist; quartet	Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
10:15	Guy Lombardo's Or.	"True or False"		Dick Stabile's Orchestra	Amateur Hour
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SOMERVILLE, MASS.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Previous day	645,330
1939 volume to date	57,607,237
1938 volume to date	52,700,020

Market Issues Move Irregularly In Light Trading

NEW YORK, March 25 (AP)—Stocks jogged over an irregular route in today's market.

With activity comparatively small throughout, gains and losses of fractions to around a point were about evenly divided in the final hour.

Many traders cashed profits on yesterday's advance, desiring to keep decks clear over the week-end in view of the confusing European picture.

The latest New Deal move to ease social security taxes was a bolstering influence, brokers said, but a sharp boost in war risk insurance rates by American and British companies tended to revive uneasiness over foreign affairs.

Among stocks edging forward were American Telephone, Western Union, N. Y. Central, Sears Roebuck, Sperry, Boeing, Allied Chemical, du Pont, and Standard Oil of N. J.

Moderately lower were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Anaconda, Consolidated Edison, Westinghouse, and Santa Fe.

Bonds Irregular

Sufficient selling appeared in the bond market today to bring an irregular trend in most groups.

Rail liens made a show of strength in early dealings on the favorable February income of a number of important roads, but a trickling of offerings whittled down the advances before the close. Active issues included New York Central 5s, Baltimore & Ohio first 5s, Erie 5s, and Great Northern 4s.

The majority of industrials and utilities held close to Friday's final levels. With minor gains near the finish were Pacific Gas 3¾s, Armour 4s and Columbia Gas 5s. Leaning backward were Bethlehem Steel 3¾s, International Hydro-Electric 6s and International Telephone 5s.

U. S. Governments were extremely quiet. Only four issues appeared on the tape in the first hour with most of the deals concluded within tiny fractions either way of the previous day's close.

Foreign dollar bonds were featured by a rise of more than a point in Italian Government 7s, and Italian Public Works 7s. Some South American loans also registered gains. German 5½s were lower.

Air Reduction 1938 Net $1.47 a Share

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Air Reduction Company, Inc., and wholly-owned subsidiary companies for the year ended December 31, 1938, report net earnings of $3,769,337, after depreciation and all other operating reserves, including Federal taxes, equivalent to $1.47 a share on 2,563,991 66-75 shares of capital stock outstanding at the close of the year, excluding 15,863 69-75 shares held in the treasury. This compares with net earnings of $7,326,835 for the year ended December 31, 1937, equal to $2.85 a share on 2,566,191 66-75 shares outstanding at the end of that year. Gross sales, less discounts, returns and allowances for 1938 amounted to $23,724,876 against $30,798,546 in the previous year.

The consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 1938 shows total current assets of $17,616,731 and total current liabilities of $2,510,727.

For the first two months of 1939 the company's business has shown a consistent improvement over the similar period in 1938.

Money Market

New York Quotations

	Today	Prev. Day	Yr. Ago
Call loan renewal			
Stock Exch	1 %	1 %	1 %
Curb Exch	1½	1½	1½
Com Paper Prime	3/4@ 3/4	3/4@ 3/4	1
Time Money			
60-90 days	1¼	1¼	1¼
4-6 months	1½	1½	1½
Bar silver	42¾c	42¾c	44¾c

Boston Quotations

Call money	1¼%	1¼%	1¼%
Com paper	1	1	¾@1
Time money	1½	1½	1½

Bankers Acceptance Market

30 days	⅛@⅛%	⅛@⅛%	⅛@⅛%
60 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
90 days	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
4 months	⅛@½	⅛@⅛	⅛@⅛
5-6 months	⅜@⅛	⅜@⅛	⅜@⅛

London Market

Short bills	3/4%	3/4%	3/4%
3 months bills	3/4	3/4	3/4
Barg gold	148s 5d	148s 5d	140s 3½d
Bar silver	20d	20d	20⅜d

Central Bank Rates

	Per Cent		Per Cent
Atlanta	1½	Bucharest	3½
Boston	1½	Calcutta	3
Chicago	1½	Danzig	4
Cleveland	1½	Lisbon	4-4½
Dallas	1½	London	2
Kansas City	1½	Helsingfors	4
Minneapolis	1½	Buenos Aires	3½
New York	1	Madrid	5
Philadelphia	1½	Ottawa	2½
Richmond	1½	Oslo	3½
San Francisco	1½	Paris	2
St. Louis	1½	Riga	4½
Athens	6	Prague	3
Amsterdam	2	Stockholm	2½
Berne	1½	Rome	4½
Berlin	4½	Tokyo	3.29
Brussels	2½	Sofia	4
Budapest	4	Warsaw	4½

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Europe			
Sterling	Today	Last	Prev.	Parity
Demand	$4.68¼	$4.68¼	$4.68¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅝	4.68⅜	4.68⅜	8.2397
France—franc	.0264⅞	.0264⅞	.0264⅞	††
Belgium—belga	.1683	.1683	.1683	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2248	.2252	.2252	.2265
Italy—lire	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526	.0526
Germany—mark	.4013	.4007	.4007	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5308	.5309	.5309	*
Sweden—krona	.2414	.2415	.2415	.4537
Norway—krone	.2353	.2354	.2354	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2091	.2091	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086½	.0086½	.0086½	.0220
Finland—finmark	.0207	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1893	.1893	.1893	.1899
Portugal—escudo	.0425⅝	.0425⅝	.0425⅝	.0746
Rumania—leu	.0074	.0074	.0074	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0230	.0230	.0230	.0298
South America				
Argentina—peso†	.2310	.2310	.2310	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0590	.0590	.0590	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2025	.2050	.2050	.4740
Uruguay—peso†	.375	.3750	.3750	1.7510
Far East				
Japan—yen	.2[illegible]	.2732	.2732	.8440
India—rupee	.3506	.3507	.3507	.6180
Java—florin	.5326	.5328	.5328	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2912½	.2912½	.2912½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1615	.1615	.1615	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5450	.5450	.5450	.9613
Phil Islands—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000	1.0000
Canada				
Canada—dollar	.9[illegible]	.9956	.9956	1.6931
Mexico				
Mexico—peso	.2020†	.2020†	.2020†	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Nominal. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. *Paper rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately $.02653 as of Nov. 12, Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	55	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	62¼	61	62¼	Mar22
130	126	Abbott pf (4½)	1	130	130	130	Mar10
45	33	Acme Steel (1)	1	33	33	33	Mar22
11	8⅜	Adams Exp (.20e)	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	
25	19⅜	Adams-Millis (¼g)	2	22½	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
27½	24	Addressog (1.40) f	1	24	24	24	Mar24
65⅝	53½	Air Reduction (1a)	2	54½	54	54½	— ¼
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Appl	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10	8⅞	Alaska Juneau (1)	11	9¼	9	9	— ¼
1¼	⅞	Alleghany Corp	7	1⅛	1	1⅛	Mar24
12⅞	8½	Alleghany pf xw	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	+ ⅜
14⅞	10	Alleghany pf $30 ww	2	11¼	11⅛	11¼	
13⅜	8⅝	Alleghany pf $40 ww	3	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
19	13	Alleghany pr pf	1	14	14	14	—1
28¼	19⅛	Allegheny-Lud Steel	7	21	20½	21	
11½	8¼	Allen Industries	2	8¾	8¾	8¾	Mar22
193	167	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	171	170	170	+1¾
13⅛	10¼	Allied Kid (½)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	Mar23
13⅜	11⅜	Allied Mills (¾e)	2	12	11⅞	12	+ ¼
11⅜	8⅜	Allied Stores	9	9⅜	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
70	61	Allied St pf (5)	3	65½	65½	65½	Mar24
48⅜	36½	Allis-Ch Mfg (½g)	10	39¾	39	39	—1⅜
19⅞	15¼	Alpha P Cem (¼g	4	16½	15¼	16½	Mar24
2⅜	1¾	Amal Leather	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mar24
19	17½	Amal Leather pf	2	17½	17½	17½	Jan 23
69½	60¼	Amerada Corp (2)	3	60⅞	60¼	60¼	— ⅛
24¼	18⅛	Am Ag Ch Del (.35g)	4	18½	18⅛	18⅛	Mar23
17¾	13⅞	Am Bank Note(.20g)	1	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	— ⅛
8	5	Am Bosch	3	5½	5⅜	5⅜	
54½	41	Am Brake Sh (¼g)	1	42	42	42	— ¾
100⅜	87	Am Can (4)	4	89½	89⅛	89½	+ ¼
178½	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Mar22
35	24¼	Am Car & Fdy	5	27⅛	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
55	41	Am Car pf (2½e)	2	43½	43	43½	Mar24
24½	18½	Am Ch & Cabl(.15g)	3	20¼	19¾	19¾	— ¼
115⅛	112	Am Ch & C pf (5)	1	115⅛	115⅛	115⅛	Mar 9
122¾	116	Am Chicle (4a)	2	120	119½	120	Mar17
8¾	6⅛	Am Colortype	2	7½	7⅛	7¼	Mar23
11⅛	8⅜	Am Coml Alcohol	1	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
10½	8⅜	Am Crystal Sugar	5	9	8⅞	9	+ ⅜
5⅜	3¾	Am Encaus Tiling	3	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
6	5	Am European	3	6	6	6	Mar22
3⅝	2¾	Am & For Power	7	3	2⅞	2	
16½	12	Am & F P $6 pf	3	14⅜	14¼	14¼	
20½	15⅝	Am & F P $7 pf	1	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
9¾	7⅜	Am & F P 2 pf	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	+ ⅛
15	13	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	3	13½	13½	13½	Mar23
5½	4	Am Hide & Leather	5	4	4⅛	4	— ⅛
34¼	29⅜	Am Hide & L pf(1k)	1	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜	Mar22
46⅞	43¼	Am Home Pr (2.40)	2	45¼	45	45¼	
2	1⅜	Am Ice	2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
18¼	14½	Am Ice pf	3	17	17	17	Mar23
7¾	5⅜	Am International	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	20¾	Am Locomotive	9	23¼	22⅜	22⅝	— ⅛
79½	58	Am Locomot pf	1	59⅞	59⅞	59⅞	— ⅜
15¾	13	Am M & Fdy (.80)	5	13½	13¼	13½	
4½	3⅛	Am M & Metal	1	3¾	3¼	3¼	
40⅛	31	Am Metal (¾g)	2	33	32¾	32¾	— ⅛
124½	120½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	124½	124	124½	Mar20
7	5¼	Am Power & Lt	5	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
49¾	38	Am P&L $6 pf(11⅛x)	2	44	43½	43½	— ½
44¾	32⅝	Am P&L $5 pf(11¼k)	5	39¾	38⅞	39¾	Mar24
18⅜	13	Am Rad & St S	18	14	13¾	14	+ ¼
22¾	16⅛	Am Roll Mill	8	16⅞	16⅜	16¾	— ¼
72½	61½	Am Roll Mill pf	1	62	62	62	Mar24
15⅜	13	Am Safe Razor(1.20)	3	13⅞	13¾	13¾	
20	14½	Am Seating (½e)	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	Mar24
53⅝	40⅝	Am Smelt & R (½g)	12	43½	43⅛	43⅜	— ⅜
137½	129½	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	1	135¾	135¾	135¾	Mar24
64½	60	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	64½	64½	64½	Mar24
41	27¾	Am Steel Fdrs	8	29	28¾	28¾	— ⅛
13⅛	8½	Am Stores	1	10½	10½	10½	Mar24
14½	12¼	Am Stove (.20g)	1	12¼	12¼	12¼	Mar18
22½	19¼	Am Sugar Ref	3	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	81	81	81	Mar24
18½	16⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17	17	17	
170⅝	49⅛	Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	159⅛	158	158¼	+ ⅛
87½	80⅛	Am Tobacco (5)	4	81½	81½	81½	
89¾	82⅞	Am Tob B (5)	10	84¾	84	84¾	+1¼
153	147	Am Tob pf (6)	1	150¼	150¼	150¼	+ ⅛
8⅜	5½	Am Type Fdrs	2	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
14⅜	10½	Am Water Wks	29	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ¼
93½	82	Am W W 1 pf	2	92¾	92¾	92¾	+ ¼
6¾	4⅞	Am Woolen	1	5	5	5	— ¼
43½	33⅝	Am Woolen pf	4	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	+ ⅜
7¾	5⅝	Am Zinc L&S	5	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
33	30	Am Zinc pr pf	2	29¼	29	29⅛	Feb 18
36¼	26	Anaconda (¼g)	78	27½	26¾	27⅜	— ⅜
54⅝	43	Ancon W & C	1	44	44	44	Mar24
20¼	17	Anchor H Gl (.15g)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Mar23
15⅜	11	Andes Copper (¼e)	1	11	11	11	Mar23
2½	2¼	A P W Paper	1	2½	2½	2½	Mar14
29½	23½	Arch-Dan-M (¼g)	1	24½	24½	24½	Mar23
103⅜	101	Armour Del pf (7)	1	101¾	101¾	101¾	Mar23
6⅛	4⅜	Armour Ill	5	4⅞	4¾	4⅞	+ ⅛
52	41½	Armour Ill pr pf	2	43	43	43	+ ¼
55	65	Armour Ill pf	1	65	65	65	Jan 4
58	42	Armstr'ngCork(¼g)	3	43	42½	42½	— ¼
13	9⅜	Arnold Const (⅜g)	2	11½	11½	11½	
10⅜	8	Artloom Corp	8	8⅜	8¼	8¼	— ¼
10⅜	7⅞	Assd Dry Goods	5	8⅜	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	3	78	77	77	Mar22
54½	51½	Assd D G 2pf	1	51½	51½	51½	Mar22
36	33	Associates Inv (2)	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	Mar17
42⅜	31½	Atch T & SF	18	33⅛	33⅛	33½	+ ⅛
71	59¼	Atch T & S F pf (1g)	2	61½	61½	61½	— ⅛
30⅛	20	Atl Coast Line	10	22¼	20¾	20¾	— ½
10½	6¼	Atl G & W Indies	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	Mar24
18	11	Atl G & W In pf	3	14	14	14	
23½	20½	Atl Refining (1)	1	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	
110	106½	Atl Refining pf (4)	1	108½	108½	108½	— ⅛
47¾	44	Atlas Corp pf (.3)	1	45	45	45	Mar24
66¾	57	Atlas Powder (⅓g)	3	62	60⅝	60⅝	Mar17
6½	5	Atlas Tack	1	6	6	6	Mar17
45⅜	33⅜	Auburn Auto	4	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	Mar22
37⅛	28⅜	Aust Nichols	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	Mar24
8⅞	6	Aviation Corp	9	6½	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
B							
17⅜	12⅝	Bald Loco ct	18	14¼	14	14	— ⅜
8¾	5½	Balt & Ohio	6	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
10⅜	6¾	Balt & Ohio pf	1	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	— ¼
30⅜	20½	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	23½	23½	23½	Mar23
21½	15½	Barber Asphalt	3	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ¼
13	9½	Barker Bros	2	9	9	9	
19½	4¾	Barnsdall Oil (1)	4	16	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
21¼	18	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	5	19½	19⅜	19½	
20¾	17½	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	19½	19½	19½	Mar24
100	98½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	100	100	100	Mar16
125	121	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	1	124	124	124	— ½
8⅞	7½	Belding-Hem (.70)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
73⅜	70	Belg R pf (6.30e)	1	70	70	70	Mar22
29¾	22½	Bendix Aviation	38	24¼	23⅜	23⅞	+ ¼
21½	18⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.45g)	1	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	
52¾	50½	Benef Ind Ln pf(2½)	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	Mar24
57½	49	Best & Co (1.60a)	2	52	51⅝	52	Mar24
80	60¼	Beth Steel	65	68½	67	67¾	
18	16½	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	2	17	17	17	Mar24
115	106¼	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	1	110½	110½	110½	Mar24
27	21½	Bigelow-Sanford	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¾
22⅛	17½	Black & Decker (1)	1	18½	18½	18½	Mar23
17¾	12¼	Blaw-Knox	3	13	13	13	
34¾	23⅝	Boeing Airplane	24	26½	25¾	26⅛	— ⅛
28½	21¼	Bohn Al & Br (¼g)	3	23	22¾	23	
19⅜	12½	Bond Stores (.80)	1	17½	17½	17½	Mar24
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.30g)	25	20	19⅜	19½	— ⅛
32	23⅜	Borg Warner (¼g)	22	27⅝	26⅝	27⅝	+ ⅛
2¾	2	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	Mar24
27	24	Bower Roll B (2)	1	24½	24½	24½	— ½
7¾	6	Brewing Corp (.30g)	1	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
15⅞	11½	Bridgeport Brass	3	12¾	12½	12½	— ¼
31⅞	22½	Briggs Mfg (¼g)	21	25	24¼	24¾	
39½	34¼	Briggs & Strat (3)	2	37⅜	37¼	37¼	Mar22
47	43	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	2	46	45⅞	46	Mar24
2	1⅜	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	
10	7½	Bklyn & Q Trans pf	4	7½	7½	7½	Mar22
13⅞	9⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	6	10¼	10	10	
43½	34¼	Bklyn-M Tr pf	4	36	36	36	— ½
19⅜	15⅜	Bklyn Un Gas	4	16¼	16½	16½	— ⅜
38	31½	Brown Shoe (½g)	3	35	34¼	35	Mar18
14⅞	10¾	Brun'wk-Balke(¾g)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ¼
13⅛	9⅜	Bucyrus-Erie	5	10½	10¼	10½	Mar24
8	5½	Budd Mfg	13	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
5⅜	3⅞	Budd Wheel	1	4	4	4	
54½	41	Bullard Co	2	23½	23½	23½	— ⅛
34¼	24¾	Bulova Watch (2)	5	30	29½	29½	— ¼
15⅜	12¾	Burling Mills (1)	3	15¼	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
18¾	15	Burr Add Mch (.20g)	6	15½	15⅛	15½	+ ⅛
2⅜	1½	Bush Terminal	1	1½	1½	1½	
9½	7¼	Bush T B pf ct new	1	9½	9½	9½	Mar22
9½	7¼	Butler Bros (.15g)	21	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
23¾	19½	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	21½	21½	21½	Mar23
4	3¼	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	3½	3⅜	3⅜	Mar23
13¼	8⅞	Byers (AM) Co	6	9⅜	9½	9¼	Mar24
17⅞	14½	Byron Jackson (¼g)	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ½
C							
19½	15¾	Calif Packing	4	17¼	17	17	— ¼
49¾	48½	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49¼	49¼	49¼	Mar21
2½	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1⅜	1	1	
8⅜	6¼	Calumet & Hec	13	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
17¾	13¼	Campbell Wyant	1	14	14	14	— ¼
20⅜	15¼	Can Dry G Ale	5	16⅜	16½	16½	
6¼	4⅛	Canad Pacific	17	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
34½	30⅛	Cannon Mills (½g)	1	32	32	32	+1¾
7⅜	6¼	Capital Ad A	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar22
20½	17¼	Carpenter Stl (.15g)	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	Mar18
3⅞	3¼	Carriers&Gn(.075g)	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Mar24
94½	82	Case (JI) Co (5e)	5	84	83	83	Mar24
55	42	Caterpil Tractor (2)	8	46½	46¼	46½	— ¾
107⅛	105¾	Caterp Trac pf (5)	1	105¾	105¾	105¾	Mar11
24⅜	17⅝	Celanese Corp	5	20½	19¾	19¾	— ½
94	89	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	93½	93	93	Mar10
19⅛	14¼	Celotex Corp	3	16	16	16	
22½	19	Cent Aguirre (1½)	1	19¾	19¾	19¾	Mar23
7	3¾	Cent Foundry	7	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	Mar24
9½	6	Cent RR NJ	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	Mar24
5½	4¼	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Mar23
5½	4⅛	Century Rib M	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	Mar23
52⅞	39	Cerro de Pas (1g)	5	41¾	40¾	40¾	—1
13	8¾	Certain-teed Prod	2	9⅞	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
25⅛	23½	Champ Pap & F	2	25	24½	24½	+ ½
2	1	Checker Cab	7	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Mar22
40⅛	31	Ches & Ohio (2)	9	36	35¾	35¾	— ⅛
90	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	88	88	88	Mar23
25½	19⅝	Ches Corp (.85g)	1	22	22	22	
⅝	⅜	Chi & E Ill	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar24
3¾	2¼	Chi & E Ill pf	6	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	Mar23
1	½	Chi & N West	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
3½	2⅜	Chi & N West pf	2	2½	2½	2½	Mar24
⅜	⅜	Chi Great West	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Mar21
3¼	2¼	Chi Great W pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Mar23
13½	10⅞	Chi Mail Ord (½g)	3	11¼	11¼	11¼	Mar24
⅛	⅛	Chi M St P & P	2	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1½	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ ⅛
20¼	14⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	4	15⅜	15	15⅛	+ ⅜
38⅞	34½	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	34¾	34¾	34¾	Mar24
48⅛	45	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
¾	½	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Mar24
1½	¾	C R I & Pac 6% pf	5	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	1	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1	1	1	Mar24
9⅝	8½	Chi Yell Cab (1)	3	8½	8½	8½	Mar22

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
14⅜	12	Chick Cot Oil	3	12	12	12	Mar23
13⅛	9	Childs Co	4	10⅜	10	10⅜	Mar24
85¼	66⅛	Chrysler Corp (1g)	117	76¼	75	76	+ ⅛
11	9⅛	City Ice & F (.30g)	5	10	9⅞	9⅞	
4¼	3¼	City Stores	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	Mar23
26	18½	Clark Equip	1	22	22	22	
29½	24	Clev Graph Br (1)	3	25	25	25	Mar22
60⅛	45	Climax Molyb (1.20)	2	48	48	48	
30¾	23¾	Cluett Peabody (¼g)	19	28½	27½	27¾	— ¼
133	124	Coca-Cola (½g)	1	125	125	125	+1
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	62	62	62	Mar23
16¼	11⅝	Colgate-Palm (½)	3	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
104	101⅞	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	103½	103½	103½	Mar23
31¾	26⅝	Collins & Aik (¾g)	2	30½	30	30	—1
36¼	25	Col Fuel & Iron	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	Mar23
18½	15½	Colum Br'cast A (1)	3	17	16½	16½	+ ¼
18¼	15½	Colum Br'cast B (1)	3	16¾	16½	16¾	+ ¾
9	6½	Colum Gas & El	35	7⅛	6⅞	7	— ⅛
91	74½	Col G&E pf A (6)	2	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜	+3⅜
15⅝	10½	Col Pict vtc (2½%f)	1	11½	11½	11½	Mar24
30½	26½	Col Pict pf (2¾)	1	29	28	28	Mar17
93	81	Colum Carbon (4)	2	87½	87	87½	+ ½
57	46	Coml Credit (4)	8	52¼	51½	51½	— ½
109¼	105¾	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Mar20
60	49½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	12	54⅜	54	54	—1¼
110	101⅞	Coml In T cv

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

New York Bonds

Quotations to 11:50 a. m.

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 3¼s '46-44	110.30	110.30	110.30
2 4s '54-44	115.21	115.21	115.21
1 2⅞s '60-55	106.25	106.25	106.25
20 2⅞s '60-55 reg	106.25	106.25	106.25
73 2¾s '65-60	104.20	104.20	104.20

Home Owners Loan

8 3s'52-44	108.5	108.5	108.5

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
1 Alb & Sus 3½s'46	80	80	80
10 Alleghany cv 5s '44	82	82	82
1 Alleghany cv 5s '49	70	70	70
5 Allegh Val 4s '42	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛
20 Am & For P 5s 2030	57½	57¼	57¼
5 AmIGChem cv 5½s'49	102¾	102¾	102¾
3 Am Int 5½s'49	102⅛	102⅛	102⅛
30 Am T&T 5½s'43	14	111	11-16
1 Am T&T 3¼s '66	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
12 Am T&T 3¼s '61	108	108	108
1 AmWW&E 6s '75	103½	103½	103½
3 Anaconda Cop4½s50	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
11 Arm Del 4s '57	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Arm Del 4s '55	99⅜	99	99⅜
5 AT&SF 4s '95	109	109	109
8 AT&SF cv 4½s '48	103	102¾	103
3 AT&SF 4½sCC-A '62	110⅞	110¾	110¾
2 A C Line 1st4s'52	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Atl & Dan 1st4s48	42½	42½	42½
7 B&O 1st 5s '48	58¾	58½	58¾
2 JB&O rfg 5s '95 ct 7/8	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜
6 B&O 5s 2000 D	20¼	20	20
7 B&O 4s '48	56¾	56⅜	56¾
1 B&O 4s TC '59	47	47	47
3 Bang&Arcv 4s '51 st	91¾	91½	91½
1 Beth Stl 4¾s '60	106½	106½	106½
6 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	103½	103½	103½
10 Beth Stl 3½s'52	101	100¾	101
1 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	32½	32½	32½
1 Boston&Me 5s'55	35½	35½	35½
6 Bkly Man Tr 4½s 66	75¼	75¼	75¼
2 Bkly Un El 1st 5s'50	87½	87½	87½
2 Buf Gen El 4½s'81	112½	112½	112½
3 Bu Roch 5s'57	35	35	35
1 Bush Term 5s'55	40	40	40
12 Can Nat Ry 4½s'56	115⅞	115⅞	115⅞
9 Can Pac 4½s'46	98¾	98¾	98¾
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	91	91	91
1 Cen Ill E&C 5s 51	104	104	104
1 Cen Ill 1st 3½s 66	110½	110½	110½
6 Cen Pac 5s 60	56⅛	56	56
2 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49	72½	72½	72½
3 C&O 4½s 92	122½	122½	122½
9 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A	98½	98½	98½
1 CB&Q 4s Ill 49	103	103	103
1 Chic Gt West 4s 59	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝
1 CMSP&P aj5s 2000	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
1 CM&SP gen 4s 89	24	24	24
2 CRI&P rfg 4s34	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
1 CRI&P rfg 4s 34 ct	6	6	6
6 Ch&W Ind 4s '52	94	94	94
1 Childs Co 5s '43	76	76	76
1 Cinn Gas&El 3¼s '66	108¾	108¾	108¾
5 Cin Un Term 3½s '71	108⅜	108⅛	108⅜
2 Cin Un Term 5s '57 C	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 CCC&StL 4½s '77	57½	57½	57½
1 Clev Un Term 5s '73	82½	82½	82½
3 Cl Un Term 4½s '77C	76	75½	75½
1 Col F&I 5s '70	63	63	63
3 Col & So 4½s '80	44	44	44
12 ColumbiaG 5s '52 May	101¼	101⅛	101¼
23 Colmbia G 5s 1961	101½	101¼	101½
1 Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
2 Com'l Inv Tr 3½s '51	103 19-32	103 19-32	103 19-32
10 Comwlth Ed 3½s '58	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
2 Con Edis 3¼s '46	106	106	106
6 Con Oil cv 3½s '51	104½	104⅜	104⅜
1 Consum Pow 3½s '70	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'66	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Cont Oil 2¾s '48	108⅜	108¼	108⅜
1 Cuba R R 5s '52	36½	36½	36½
2 Del & Hud 4s '43	64¼	64¼	64¼
3 D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	4	4	4
5 D & R G West 5s '78	7	7	7
5 Duquesne Lt 3½s '65	111¼	111¼	111¼
5 Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108½	108½	108½
1 Erie rfg 5s '67	11	11	11
1 Erie rfg 5s '75	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
5 Erie 1st 4s '96	46	46	46
17 Firestn T&R23½s '48	104	104	104
8 Fla E Cst 5s '74	73⅝	73⅝	73⅝
3 Fla E Cst 4½s '59	64½	64	64
15 Ga Car & Nor 6s '34	15	15	15
13 Goodrich 4½s '56	100¾	100½	100½
1 Goodrich 6s '45	102	102	102
25 Gt Nor 1st 4¼s '61	104⅝	104⅜	104⅜
2 Gt Nor 4s '46 G	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
13 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	89	88¾	89
6 Gulf St Util 4s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Hoe & Co 1st mtg '44	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛
5 Ill Cen 4s '52	55	55	55
5 Ill Cen 4s '53	55	54½	54½
11 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	56	55⅞	56
13 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	51	51	51
1 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	54½	54½	54½
17 Ill Steel 4½s'40	104	104	104
3 Indus Rayon 4½s'48	96	96	96
1 Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	63¾	63¾	63¾
14 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	84	83½	83½
1 Int Paper 6s'55	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛
5 Int Paper 5s'47	99	99	99
5 Int T&T 4½s'52	66	66	66
3 Int T&T 5s'55	68⅝	68½	68½
1 K C South 3s'50	69¾	69	3/4 69¾
2 Kans G&E 4½s'80	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
1 Kings Co Lt 6½s'54	106¾	106¾	106¾
8 Koppers Co 4s 51	102¾	102½	102¾
5 Lac Gas 5s 39	86½	86½	86½
6 Loews 3½s 46	101	101	101
1 Long Isl rfg 4s 49	85¾	85¾	85¾
2 Louisia & Ark 5s 69	87½	87½	87½
3 Louis & N un 4s 40	100¼	100¼	100¼
14 Lou G&E 3½s'66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
1 Manhat Ry 4s '90	31	31	31
1 Maine Cen 4s '45	72	72	72
1 Mead Corp 6s 45A	104½	104½	104½
2 Mich Cen 3½s '52	97	97	97
13 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8⅛	7⅞	7⅞
10 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	29¾	29½	29¾
1 M-K-Tex 4s '62B	25¼	25¼	25¼
2 MonWPa PS 4½s '60	108½	108½	108½
2 MWPa PS 6s '65	104½	104½	104½
11 Mont Pw 3¾s '66	99⅞	99¾	99⅞
1 Mor&Essex 5s '55	52	52	52
1 Mor&Essex 4½s 55	45	45	45
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	50¾	50¾	50¾
3 WMount St T&T 3¼s	107¼	107¼	107¼
11 Nat Dairy 3¾s 51ww	104⅝	104⅝	104⅝
5 Nat Dist Pr 4½s '45	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
6 NJ Power&L 4½s '60	109	109	109
1 N Orl&NE 4½s '52	56	56	56
10 NYC rfg 5s 2013	63⅞	63⅝	63⅝
2 NYC 4½s 2013 A	57⅞	57⅞	57⅞
1 NYC cn 4s '98	66½	66½	66½
1 NYC cv 3¾s '52	70¾	70¾	70¾
11 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	57⅞	57⅝	57⅞
4 NY Chi&St L 6s '41	70	70	70
8 NYCh&StL 5½s '74A	67½	67½	67½
10 NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	55¼	54¾	54¾
1 NY Edis 3¼s'65	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
3 NY Edis 3¼s'66	108½	108½	108½
2 NYNH&H 4½s'67	14	14	14
1 NY&R Gas 6s 51A	102¾	102¾	102¾
10 NY Steam 3½s'63	104½	104½	104½
3 NY Tel 4½s'39	102 13-32	102	13-32
1 NY Tel 3¼s'67	110½	110½	110½
5 NL&O Pow 5s'55A	109½	109½	109½
1 Niagara Sh cv 5½s'50	98	98	98
6 Nor Pac 6s 2047	67⅞	67½	67⅞
10 Nor Pac 3s 2047	49	48⅞	49
6 Ohio Ed 4s '67	108	108	108
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
1 Ohio Ed 3¾s'72	104⅞	104⅞	104⅞
2 Otis Steel 4½s'62A	74½	74½	74½
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111⅛	111⅛	111⅛
1 Pac T&T 3¼s '66 B	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞
3 Para Pict 6s '55	101⅞	101¾	101¾
1 Para Pict cv 3¼s'47	87½	87½	87½
5 Pen Co 4s '63	101⅞	101⅞	101⅞
1 Pen RR gen 5s '68	106½	106½	106½
1 Pen RR gen 4½s'65	99½	99½	99½
1 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	87½	87½	87½
9 Pen RR gen 4¼s'81	96½	96	96½
3 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	97	96⅞	97
3 Pen RR 3¾s '70	89⅜	89¼	89⅜
1 Peo GL&C Chi 5s '47	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
8 Pere Marq 4½s '80	68	68	68
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	110	110	110
33 Phila Co 5s '67	102½	102¼	102¼
1 Phil Elec 3½s '67	111⅜	111⅜	111⅜
2 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
5 PCC & SL 5s '70A	107	106¾	107
7 Portl Gen E 4½s '60	68¾	68½	68¾
6 Readg 4½s '97 A	78	78	78
3 Republic Steel 4½s'61	92¾	92¾	92¾
2 Rio Gr W cit s4 '49	19½	19½	19½
3 StLIM&SsR&G '33	59	59	59
1 St L & I M 4½s'78	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛
10 St L SW 1st 4s '89	60½	60½	60½
1 StPaul Un Dep 5s '72	116¼	116¼	116¼
4 SA&A Pass 4s '43	59½	59½	59½

Co-operative Bank Loans Up 14 P. C. in February

Co-operative banks in Massachusetts showed an increase of 14 per cent in mortgage loans during February over the preceding month, according to figures reported by the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

The report also shows 75 per cent of the co-operative banks with individual bank increases in the home mortgage field as compared with the same period a year ago.

In commenting on these figures, Warner M. Allen, executive secretary of the League, expressed the opinion that this increase was indicative of constructive business progress as well as substantial evidence of the growing favor which co-operative banks throughout the state are experiencing.

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on March 23: Receipts, $18,964,708.23; exepnditures, $23,941,125.74; net balance, $3,439,988,199.85, including $2,785,443,098.28 working balance; customs receipts for the month, $22,005,214.97. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1), $4,344,537,466.04; expenditures, $6,617,588,488.75, including $2,252,158,324.85 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures, $2,273,051,022.71; gross debt, $39,956,436,327.23, an increase of $1,066,051.36 over the previous day; gold assets, $15,093,142,956.05.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	11:50
3 Seab A L cn 6s 45	7½	7½	7½
5 Seab A L 6s 45 ct	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
11 Shell Un 3½s 51	104¼	104¼	104¼
10 Simmons cv 4s 52	97⅞	97⅞	97⅞
6 Socony Vac Oil 3½s50	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
6 Sou Pac 4½s 81	51½	51½	51½
15 So Pac 4½s 69	51½	51½	51½
1 So Pac rfg 4s 55	66½	66½	66½
1 So Pac 3¾s 46	61	61	61
3 So Pac 4½s Ore 77	55¼	55	55
6 So Pac SFTer 4s 50	90⅝	90¼	90¼
1 South Ry 6½s 56	75	75	75
10 South Ry cn 5s 95	86⅞	86¾	86¾
9 South Pow cn 4s 56	55½	55¼	55¼
6 Stand Coml NJ 3s 61	105⅜	105¼	105⅜
15 Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	100	99⅞	99⅞
1 T RR A St L 4½s'39	102	102	102
2 T RR A St L 4s'53	107	107	107
13 Third Ave aj 5s '60	10½	10¼	10¼
6 Un El Mo 3¾s '62	109¾	109⅝	109⅝
9 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113¼	113	113
21 Un Pav rfg 4s 2008	108¾	108⅞	18½
3 Un Pac 3½s'70	97½	97½	97½
2 Utah Lt&Trac 5s'444	98	98	98
7 Utah P&L 5s '44	98⅝	98½	98½
1 Util P&L 5s '59	67¼	67¼	67¼
4 Va & SW cn 5s '58	56¼	56¼	56¼
7 Virginian Ry 3¼s'66	107⅛	106¾	106¾
2 Warner Bros cv 6s '39	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Westn Md 5½s '77A	91½	91½	91½
10 Western Un 5s '51	66½	66½	66½
7 Youngst S & T '48	106	106	106

Foreign Bonds

10 Alp Mont Stl 7s '55	31½	31⅜	31½
6 Antoquia 7s '45A	12¼	12¼	12¼
9 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	78	77¾	78
4 Argentine 4½s '71	91⅞	91⅞	91⅞
6 Argentine 4½s '71	86¼	86⅛	86¼
11 Australia 5s '55	99⅜	99	99
14 Australia 4½s '56	93¾	93¼	93¼
5 Belgium 7s '55	113½	113¼	113¼
8 Belgium 6½s '49	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
2 Berl City El6½s51	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
2 Berl City El 6½s '59	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛
3 Berl El Elev 6½s56	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛
12 Brazil 8s '41	24	24	24
10 Brazil 6½s 26-57	19	19	19
4 Brazil 6½s '27-57	19¼	19	19¼
12 Buen A 4¾ 4¾s 77	50½	50⅛	50⅛
10 BuenA4¼s4½sAug76	50⅞	50⅞	50⅞
10 Canada 5s '52	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞
19 Canada 4s '60	110¼	110¼	110¼
14 Canada 3s '67	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
10 Canada 2½s '45	102¾	102¾	102¾
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '61	14	14	14
2 Chile Mtg Bk 6s '62	14	14	14
1 Chile 6s '60 asd	12	12	12
2 Colomb 6s '61 Jan	23¼	23¼	23¼
12 Colomb 6s '61 Oct	23¼	23⅛	23¼
7 Copenhag 5s '52	88½	88	88
16 Copenhag 4½s'53	87¼	87	87
1 Cuba 4½s '77	55	55	55
37 Denmark 6s '42	99¾	99⅝	99⅝
2 Denmark 5½s'55	98¼	98¼	98¼
24 Denmark 4½s'62	89⅞	89½	89½
3 French 7½s '41	106½	106½	106½
3 GerCAgBk6s'60Oct	24⅝	24½	24½
7 GerGov5½s'65	18½	18¼	18½
5 GtConElPJap6½s'50	77	77	77
2 Ital Pub Util7s'52	47½	47½	47½
4 Italy 7s 1951	64¼	63½	64¼
10 Met Water 5½s '50	99	98⅞	99
1 Milan City 6½s '52	49	49	49
2 Minas Ger 6½s '58	12½	12½	12½
2 Norway 4¼s '65	101	101	101
2 Nor Mun Bk 5s '70	102¼	102¼	102¼
3 Orient Dev 6s '53	52⅝	52⅞	52⅞
9 Oslo City 4½s '55	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞
11 Peru 1st 6s '60	10⅞	10⅜	10⅞
2 Peru 2d 6s 1961	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
1 Queensld 7s '41	104	104	104
2 Rhine Westph 6s '52	25	25	25
3 Rio de Jan 6½s '53	11	10⅞	11
1 Rio Gr do Sul 7s '67	11	11	11
17 Rio Gr do Sul 8s '68	12	11¾	12
11 Roumania Inst 7s '59	15¼	15¼	15¼
3 RoumInst 7s '59 Fb pd	15¾	15¾	15¾
10 Sao Paulo St 8s '50	13	12½	13
5 Sao Paulo St 7s '40	28¾	28¾	28¾
6 Serbs Cts St 7s '62	21¾	21¾	21¾
1 Shinyetsu E 6½s '52	57½	57½	57½
6 Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	54⅜	54	54⅜
2 UnStlWk6½s '51 A	39	39	39
10 Vienna City 6s '52	17½	17	17½

Total today, $1,498,000; previous day, $5,214,700; week ago, $6,157,550; year ago, $4,730,600; two years ago, $5,127,000; Jan. 1 to date, $429,986,650; year ago, $428,021,-4808; two years ago, $1,015,187,000.

Dividend Declarations

Accumulated

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Buyers Co (A M) pf	$1.59⅜*	..	May 1	Apr. 10
Extra				
Barnett National Bk (Jacksonv., Fla.)	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Do	50c	..	July 1	June 30
Kirkld L G Mining	1c	..	May 1	Mar. 31
Ohio L & Disc 6% pf	50c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Provident S B & Trust (Cin.)	5c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Irregular				
Independ Tr Sh	$0.4063	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 1
Royal China	15c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 23
Final				
Imperial Chem Indus ord shrs	5%	..	June 1	Apr. 20
Do (Amer Dep Rec) for ord shrs	5%		June 8	Apr. 20
Resumed				
Manning M & M	12½c	..	Apr. 3	Mar. 31
Reduced				
Equitable Invest Corp of Mass (Boston)	15c	..	Mar. 30	Mar. 25
Union Natl Bk (Pitts Pa)	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 29
Regular				
Amer Rad & S Sanit pf	$1.75	Q	June 1	May 26
Amer Secur & Trust (Wash.)	$2	Q	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Aeronaut Sec Inc	10c	..	Apr. 6	Mar. 27
Amer Natl Bk & Tr Co (Mobile Ala)	50c	Q	July 1	June 24
Amer Stamping Co 7% pref	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 25
Andover Natl Bk (Andover Mass	$3.00	S	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Associat Tele Co Ltd $1.25 pf	31¼c	Q	May. 1	Apr. 15
Autoline Oil	20c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Barnsdall Oil	25c	Q	May. 1	Apr. 12
Barnett National Bank (Jackn Fla)	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 31
Do	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 30
Boatmen's Nat Bank (St. Louis)	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Do	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
Boston Storage Warehouse Co	75c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 28
Bucyrus-E 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Butler Bros pf 37½c	Q	June 1	May 10	
California Water Tele Co 6% pf	37½c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	10c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Corn Prod Ref	75c	Q	Apr. 20	Apr. 4
Do pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 4
Detroit Gasket & Mfg	25c	..	Apr. 20	Apr. 5
Farmers & Merch Nat (L. Angeles)	$4.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Firestone T & R	25c		Apr. 20	Apr. 5
Franklin Tel gtd	$1.25	S	May 1	Apr. 15
Frick Co 6% pf	75c	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Gen Capital Corp	24c	..	Apr. 10	Mar. 31
Gen Pub Util pf	$1.25	..	Apr. 1	Mar. 28
Gen Tel Allied Corp $6 pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Gimbel Bros pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 25	Apr. 10
Gt Southern Life Ins Co (Houston, Tex)	35c	Q	Apr. 10	Apr. 1
Jamaica W Supl pf	$1.87½	Q	May 1	Apr. 10
Johnson - Stephens & Shinkle Shoe Co	20c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 10
Kansas Util Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
Kirkland L G Mining	4c	S	May 1	Mar. 31
Little L Lac G M	10c	..	Apr. 24	Apr. 14
Lorain Telephone Co. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Ludlow Typograph Co. $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 21
McCrory Strs. pf	$1.50	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
Mass Invest Tr	16c	..	Apr. 20	Mar. 31
Mass Util Associates. 5% pfc pf	62½c	Q	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Merch Nat Bost	$3	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Morris Plan Co of San Francisco (Cal)	$2	Q	Mar. 15	Mar. 8
Mountain States Tel & Tel Co	$1.75	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Mutual Invest Fund Shares	10c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Northern Illinois Finance Corp	25c	Q	May. 1	Apr. 15
Do conv pf	37½c	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Ohio L & Disc	10c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Do 5% pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Do 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 30
Parkersburg Rfg & Reel, pf	$1.37½	Q	June 1	May 20
Penna Power Co $5 pf	$1.25	Q	May 1	Apr. 15
Pittsfield C Gas	$1	Q	Mar. 23	Mar. 21
Provident S B & Trust (Cin)	25c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 24
Roses 5-10-25c Strs	20c	Q	May 1	Apr. 20
St Louis Nat Stk Yds	$1.50	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
San Antonio Pub Serv Co 8% pf	$2	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
Do 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
St. Louis Invest Co of St Louis	50c	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Do pf	$1.25	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 25
Springfield F & M Ins.	$1.13	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 23
Springfield City Water Co. 7% pf "A"	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Do 7% pf "B"	$1.75	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Springfield City Water Co. 6% pf "C"	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 20
Superheater	12½c	Q	Apr. 15	Apr. 5
Supervised Shrs	9c	..	Apr. 15	Mar. 31
Tintic Standard Mining Co	10c	..	Mar. 31	Mar. 24
United Bk & Tr (St L)	50c	Q	Mar. 31	Mar. 21
US Graphite	25c	..	Apr. 15	Apr. 3
White Villa Grocers, Inc. 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Apr. 1	Mar. 15
Wisconsin Telephone Co 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Apr. 29	Apr. 20

*Dividend due Nov. 1, 1933, $1.25 with interest.

Chain Store Stock Is Found Largely Owned by Public

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The general public throughout the United States owns about two-thirds of the capital stock of American chain store companies, according to a survey by five national associations serving chain stores.

The survey showed that the public owns 64 per cent of the common and 65 per cent of the preferred stock of the 138 representative companies included in the study. Officers and employees of reporting companies were shown to own 22 per cent of the common stock and 25 per cent of the preferred. Bankers, insurance companies, brokers, etc., own only 14 per cent of the common stock and 10 per cent of the preferred.

80 P. C. Net to Stockholders

The survey also showed that more than 80 per cent of the net profits of the 138 chain store companies go to their 360,948 stockholders in all parts of the country.

Other interesting and heretofore unknown data regarding chain stores and showing conditions as they existed during the summer and fall of 1938 have been summarized as follows:

More than 85 per cent of chain store company directors live outside New York City, and only 7 per cent are bankers, brokers, or investment underwriters. More food chain directors were found to reside in Houston, Texas than in any other city.

The companies surveyed above employ 476,567 men and women in their stores and warehouses. Store managers average $2,400 a year in salary, headquarter employees average $2,401, and warehouse employees $1,518. Full-time and part-time employees of the 139 companies were shown to receive an annual total of $511,055,859 in wages.

Of the companies surveyed, 69 maintain profit-sharing plans, 89 have employee group insurance, 63 provide sick benefits, and 112 have other employee benefits. Assistance to employees in times of illness or disability was found to be uniformly practiced by all reporting companies.

Wages Maintained

Despite business recession, not one instance was found of lowered wage standards since Jan. 1, 1937. On the contrary, the wage trend continued upward, while working hours either remained at NRA level or decreased.

Sixty-nine presidents, 217 vice-presidents, treasurers, etc., and 1,645 other senior executives, such as merchandise managers, advertising managers, etc., started at the bottom.

The survey was conducted jointly by the Institute of Distribution, Inc., the Limited Price Variety Stores Association, the National Association of Food Chains, the National Association of Chain Drug Stores, and the National Council of Shoe Retailers, and the findings were certified by the public accounting firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Co.

Panama Canal Has Heaviest Shipping In Several Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANCON, Canal Zone—While great nations arm feverishly, draining all resources for the wherewithal to build implements of war, the United States, through its Panama Canal, finds itself profiting to the extent of millions of dollars.

Proof of this is seen in the fact that for the first time in several years, tolls collected from vessels transiting the Panama Canal during the months of October, November, December, and January have exceeded $2,000,000.

The transits of commercial vessels of more than 300 tons net in these months of 1937-38 were as follows:

October, 461; November, 435; December, 439; January, 444.

Transits of commercial vessels of more than 300 tons net for the same months of 1938-39 were:

October, 494; November, 505; December, 509; January, 525.

Wheat and lumber, the former a necessity to countries contemplating war, make up the largest cargoes of these ships. The wheat and lumber are coming from the west coast of the United States and Canada, bound for European ports.

Traffic during the month of January, 1939, was greater by 18 per cent than in January of 1938. This year's January transits made it a banner year for the Canal, with a total of $2,062,454 collected in tolls from vessels of more than 300 tons net.

An increase was noted during the past four months in the number of vessels en route from the East Coast of the United States to the Far East. On this route alone, there was an average of 1.7 ships daily passing through the Canal, which is about 40 per cent above the level of the past several months.

Auto Registrations Increase in 24 States

DETROIT—New passenger car registrations in February in 24 states totaled 55,459 units, according to R. L. Polk & Co. This is a gain of 36.07 per cent over the same states reporting in February, 1938, and a decline of 20.52 per cent from January.

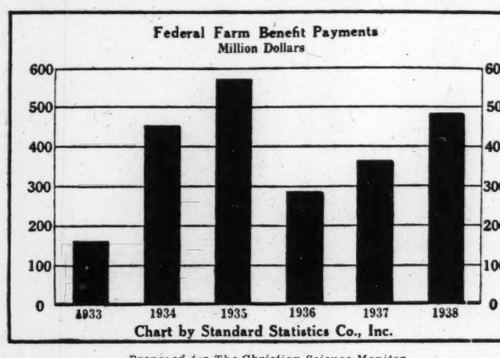
February new truck and commercial car registrations in 25 states were 11,522 units, against 13,029 in January and 9003 in February last year.

World Production of Tin In January Above 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—The world produced 15,900 tons of tin in January, the International Tin Research and Development Council reported. This compared with 9,300 tons in the preceding month and 13,900 in January last year.

Apparent world tin consumption in January totaled 11,300 tons, against 11,300 in the previous month and 13,900 a year ago.

U. S. Farm Benefit Payments Increase 25 Per Cent in 1938


Federal Farm Benefit Payments
Million Dollars
600
500
400
300
200
100
0
1933
1934
1935
1936
1937
1938
Chart by Standard

Commerce and Finance

U. S. February Sales Abroad $60,524,000 More Than Purchases

Business and Industry

Bank Employees, Others Placed Under Wage Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Rulings made by Wage and Hour Administrator Elmer F. Andrews subject all employees of banks, and employees, other than drivers, of private motor carriers and of common and contract carriers engaged in interstate commerce to the provisions of the Wage and Hour Law, according to Calvert Magruder, general counsel of the wage and hour division.

Exemption Request Denied

In a letter sent to bankers and bank employees all over the country, denying the request of the 15,000 State and national banks for exemption as service establishments from the operation of the act, Mr. Magruder stated that banks are not considered to be service establishments within the meaning of the exemption provisions of the act, and that for the present at least the law would be held applicable to all employees, subject to possible reconsireation in the light of further investigations of specific employee activities.

"The act applies to all employees of banks who are engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce," Mr. Magruder wrote. "On the basis of preliminary study, already made, it is the opinion of this office that the type of work performed by many employees of banks brings them within the coverage of the act.

"The wage and hour division, however, is presently engaged in a detailed investigation of the variated activities of employees of banks to determine more precisely the status of bank employees under the act. In addition, to the question of what bank employees must be considered as engaged in interstate commerce because of the activities in which the particular employee engages, the further question is being investigated whether teh activities of all the employees of banks are so closely interwoven with activities in interstate commerce as to be a part thereof.

Covers All Employees

"At this time, therefore, in view of Section 16 (b) of the act which gives employees the right to recover double the amount of any unpaid minimum wages or unpaid overtime compensation, it would seem advisable to consider all the employees of banks to be subject to the act."

Similarly, with regard to employees of motor carriers, Mr. Magruder ruled that "such employees, of course, must be engaged in interstate commerce or in the production of goods for interstate commerce to be subject to the act at all."

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WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
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Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Home Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Union Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Apr. 10
East Boston Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Apr. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	Apr. 21
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Medford Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Apr. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Apr. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Apr. 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	Apr. 10
Brockton Savings Bank	Apr. 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Apr. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Apr. 19
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Apr. 20

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Information also obtainable through the Travel and Industrial Development Association of Great Britain and Ireland, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center, New York.

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General Manager: SIR ALFRED DAVIDSON, K.B.E.
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Over 900 branches in Australia, New Zealand & Pacific Islands.
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Agency arrangements with Banks throughout Canada.

February Residential Building Has Jump

By the Associated Press

Washington

Secretary Perkins reported that permit valuations for residential construction in February were two and a half times as great as during February, 1938.

Building permits issued in February for homes were 21 per cent higher in value than those of January, the report said. Buildings for which permits were issued in cities of more than 1,000 population provided dwelling units for 24,581 families.

Commodity Prices Decrease 0.4 P. C. Week of March 18

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Wholesale commodity prices declined 0.4 per cent during the week ended March 18 due to weakening prices for farm products and foods, principally livestock, poultry, grains and dairy products, according to the U. S. Department of Labor.

The decline, continues the report, offset the previous week's gain and brought the all-commodity index to 76.7 per cent of the 1926 average. The index is about the same level as that prevailing a month ago and 3.5 per cent below the level of last year, aside from decreases in prices of farm products and foods, prices of the other major groups of commodities showed little change.

Largely because of the decrease in prices of agricultural commodities, together with lower prices for coffee, raw silk, and crude rubber, prices of raw materials as a group declined 0.8 per cent. The index for this group is 0.3 per cent above a month ago and 3.4 per cent below a year ago.

For the third consecutive week the index for semimanufactured commodities has remained at 74.5 per cent of the 1926 average. Wholesale prices of finished products dropped 0.2 per cent to equal the level of a month ago, and are 3.8 per cent below a year ago.

	Mar. 18	Mar. 11	Mar. 19	Mar. 20
Commodity groups	1939	1939	1938	1937
All commodities	76.7	77.0	79.5	87.6
Farm products	67.1	68.0	70.5	94.4
Hides & leathr prdcts	92.6	92.5	94.2	105.0
Textile products	66.1	66.0	67.8	77.6
Fuel & lighting mtrls	73.7	73.6	78.1	76.8
Metals & metal prdcts	94.4	94.5	96.1	96.0
Building materials	90.2	90.2	90.6	96.2
Chemicals & drugs	76.2	76.3	78.4	87.3
Housefurnishing goods	86.6	86.6	89.6	89.8
Miscellaneous	73.9	73.4	74.5	78.8
Raw materials	70.6	71.2	73.1	90.3
Semimanuftrd artcls	74.5	74.5	75.5	90.3
Finished products	80.3	80.5	83.5	86.4
All commodities other than farm prods	78.8	79.0	81.5	86.1
All commodities other farm prods & foods	80.7	80.6	82.8	85.6

Bond Maturities Total $40,003,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Corporate bond maturities during April will total $40,003,000, according to the Standard Statistics Company, of New York. The number of bonds and notes making up this total is 38 of which 10 amount to $1,000,000 or more as follows:

Due April 1	
Canadian Pacific Ry 2½s	$8,000,000
Laclede Gas Light Co Ref 5s	10,000,000
N Y Cent R. R. Ser "C" 2% notes	3,000,000
New York & New Eng RR 1st 4s	1,500,000
Norfolk & Caroline RR 1st 5s	1,314,000
Penna & NY Canal & RR 1st 4s	3,000,000
Penna & NY Canal & RR 1st 4½s	1,500,000
Penna & NY Canal & RR 1st 5s	4,000,000
Penna RR Eq "B" 5s	1,340,000
Due April 15	
New York Central RR Eq 4½s	1,100,000

March maturities amounted to $13,423,350 and the 47 issues and portions of issues falling due in May total $90,787,000.

Tax Payments Cut Idle Funds in Banks

WASHINGTON (AP)—Income tax payments temporarily reduced idle money in the banks in the week ended March 22.

The Federal Reserve Board reported excess reserves on March 22 were $3,360,000,000, a decrease of $80,000,000 from the previous week. The withdrawal of bank funds to meet March 15 income tax installments interrupted a rising trend in lendable bank funds which had continued for four preceding weeks.

The board reported that the 12 Federal Reserve Banks bought $31,000,000 of Treasury notes and sold the same amount of Treasury bills during the week.

Domestic Stocks of Lead In February Under 1938

NEW YORK (AP)—Domestic stocks of lead at the end of February totaled 122,112 tons compared with 117,214 at the end of January and 138,134 at the end of February last year, the American Bureau of Metal Statistics reported.

February production amounted to 39,336 tons against 41,507 in January and 34,869 a year ago. Domestic shipments totaled 34,421 tons compared with 40,189 in the previous month and 30,135 in February last year.

February Exports' Excess of U. S. Exceeds January

WASHINGTON, March 25 (AP)—The United States sold $60,524,000 more abroad than it bought during February, the Commerce Department reported today.

Exports in February totaled $218,559,000, compared with imports of $158,035,000.

In the first two months of 1939, this country sold $95,232,000 more abroad than it bought.

Exports for the first two months totaled $431,468,000, compared with imports of $336,236,000.

The Commerce Department said the export trade of the United States in February recorded a contraseasonal increase following the January decline.

As in other recent months, the report showed, trade was lower in both volume and value than a year ago.

Although the relative decrease in February from the corresponding month last year was less than in February, the trade for the two months ending February was 22 per cent less in value than in the first two months of 1938.

Wheat, Flour Sales For Export Nearing Government's Goal

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported sales of wheat and flour for export totalled approximately 91,600,000 bushels from July 1, 1938, to March 18, 1939.

Thus foreign sales were only about 8,400,000 bushels short of the Government's goal of 100,000,000 bushels set up under an export subsidy program.

The Department said that of the total sales for export, a bounty had been paid on approximately 67,300,000 bushels. The bounty, made to enable exporters to meet foreign competition, has averaged about 30 cents per bushel.

The department reported that about 77,000,000 bushels of the wheat actually had been exported.

Sales of wheat represented about 82 per cent and of flour about 18 per cent.

Does Rearmament Program In Britain Mean Inflation?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Does Britain's rearmament plan mean inflation?

This question is being asked here in connection with the decision that has been taken by the British Government to charge to loan account no less than £350,000,000 of its 1939-40 rearmament expenditure.

London stock exchange prices have gone up since the decision was announced because a reprieve is seen for the taxpayers who had been steeling themselves for yet heavier burdens than those they are already bearing. This is despite the fact that old-fashioned inhabitants of Lombard Street shake their heads at so considerable a departure from Britain's time-honored policy of balancing its budgets from year to year.

Chamberlain Supported

Mr. Neville Chamberlain, British Prime Minister, on the other hand, has warm supporters of his policy among economists of high standing.

Mr. Roy Forbes Harrod, university lecturer on economics at Oxford, leads an approving chorus of those who see in his policy possibilities for good far beyond the immediate present. "The stimulus administered by this method of finance," Mr. Harrod says, "may well lead to the paradoxical result that more goods other than arms will be produced and consumed in this country than would have been in the absence of the arms program." Provided also that the banks now do their part in supporting the gilt-edged market, Mr. Harrod goes on to say, "not only will it be possible for prosperity and re-armament to go together, but valuable precedents will be established for meeting a future trade recession."

This view finds strong support in left-wing political circles. The London Daily Herald (Labor Opposition), for example, while twitting the Government upon now adopting in the interests of the taxpayer, a policy long urged upon it to help those without work, goes on to declare that the effect upon unemployment must still be good.

Even so financially orthodox an organ as The Times not only supports Mr. Chamberlain's loan policy editorially but gives prominence to an expert statement which argues that "a temporary budget deficit, even though large, can be maintained under present conditions in this country without inflation and without any other perceptible damage to our financial stability."

There are two reasons for this. Not only does the existence in Britain at the present time of some 2,000,000 jobless workers point to the fact that there is room for expansion of industry, but figures are available to show that big financial resources are doing nothing.

Few Capital Issues

It is pointed out that Britain's capital issues, both public and private, only amounted to £118,000,000 last year compared with £217,000,000 in 1936 and £236,000,000 in 1930. Total national outgoings, estimated at about £650,000,000 annually at present, are much below those of 1937 which have been put on good authority at £893,000,000.

The conclusion is drawn that £350,000,000 additional borrowings need do little more than take up what is now unemployed labor and idle purchasing power.

Mr. Chamberlain, in his speech in Parliament on Feb. 21, expressd anxiety lest the ultimate burden of armament expenditure now being incurred might exceed even the vast capabilities of Britain's economic strength.

He went on to urge that no effort ought to be spared to halt the arms race. "While I cannot consent," Mr. Chamberlain said "that we should relax our armaments in any degree, until we can do so by general agreement with others who will do the same, I do say that I feel it our duty, and the duty of the Government in particular, to watch for every opportunity that may come to try to persuade other governments of the folly of the course that we are all pursuing—and to induce them to put an end to a situation which if it is persisted in, must bring bankruptcy to every country in Europe."

Speaks for All Parties

It is noticeable that Mr. Chamberlain in this, spoke not only for the Government of which he is the head, but for all the political parties in Britain. It is true that the opposition on that occasion voted for a "token" reduction of £1,000,000 in the amount to be borrowed. But its representatives were careful to explain in the course of the debate that they did this, not because they wanted to obstruct what the Government was now doing but only to enable them to express their disapproval of policy which had led up to the present situation.

This is a big change from two years ago when the last Defense Loans Bill was introduced. The Labor Opposition then voted against rearmament proposals at every stage besides seeking to halve the borrowing powers asked for by the Government.

Now, the situation has become such that opposition endeavor has become directed, no longer toward reducing armaments but to increasing the efficiency of what is spent upon this object.

On all sides it is recognized that —undesirable as are armaments in themselves and regrettable as it is for standards of living to be reduced—there is nevertheless no alternative at the present time. This is because liberty is in danger and has to be defended, however heavy may be the cost.

Survey U. S. Ability To Make War Goods

PITTSBURGH (AP)—The National Manufacturers Association is quietly conducting a survey of the capacity of industry in the United States to produce war materials, A. W. Robertson, Chairman of the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company disclosed.

As Chairman of the Association's Committee of Mobilization of Industry for Defense, Mr. Robertson organized the survey with the approval of federal officials.

"We are studying every industrial plant in the nation in order to determine which ones could be converted speedily to the production of ammunition and other war materials," Mr. Robertson said. He added:

"We want to know also what America's capacity to produce these materials would be if an emergency arose."

While Mr. Robertson did not comment on the European situation, he said it was "simply common sense to investigatse our manufacturing resources at the present time."

Rail Brotherhood Hits Consolidations

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen warned Congress against being led "by semihysterical concern" over the railroads' plight into adoption of "politically or socially unsound palliatives."

Tom J. McGrath, general counsel of the Brotherhood, told the House Interstate Commerce Committee that while a substantial number of railroads were in bad shape financially, "it is also a fact that many of them are in good condition both financially and physically."

Asserting his organization was interested chiefly in preserving railroaders' jobs, Mr. McGrath opposed consolidations as a remedy for the carriers' ills.

"A breaking up of the monopolistic control which has been exercised by certain Wall Street bankers in the financing and refinancing of railroad corporate issues," he suggested instead, "will tend to save the carriers many dollars."

Reading Co. Gains in Net

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—The net railway operating income of the Reading Company in February was $704,685, an increase of $448,106 over February, 1938, the company reported. Net income for the two months of 1939 was $1,664,407, an increase of $772,519 compared with the like period in 1938.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By David Wills

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

There is current, as spring approaches, more cheerful economic news than has been seen for months past. Or rather, since the actual economic improvements are as yet slight, a more optimistic spirit is spreading through financial and economic markets. (Written prior to recent portentous political developments in Central Europe.)

The number of unemployed insured workers on Feb. 13, the day of monthly count, was 142,000 less than in January, and at 1,897,000, was below the 2,000,000 mark. Unemployment this February was higher than a year earlier by 86,000, but it is the drop from the January level which gets prominence in the press and has a greater influence in forming public sentiment.

News More Cheerful

News from the principal industrial markets is more cheerful. The iron and steel industry is expanding output rapidly. Large orders have been placed for tinplate. The coal trade is active. Even the textile industry has received a slightly larger supply of orders. The annual British Industries Fair has just closed amid general satisfaction over record attendances and good business done.

The Economist's index of wholesale prices has turned slightly upward, with increases in all five sections (cereals and meat, other foods, textiles, minerals, and miscellaneous).

The Stock Market has been doing nicely through February, and in the first week of March prices of industrial common shares are at the highest level reached since Munich. The Financial News index for 30 ordinary shares (1 July, 1935=100) rose from 73.7 at the end of January to 85.3 at the beginning of March. In the same period the index of 20 fixed securities (1928=100) rose from 119.9 to 120.5. The much more comprehensive and less sensitive, Actuaries index of 160 industrials rose from 59.1 at the end of January to 63.5 at the beginning of March; the average yield was 5.70 per cent at the beginning of March, 6.40 per cent a month earlier, and 5.22 per cent a year earlier.

Taken against the background of last year's operating results, the strangest development in the stock market is the strength of railroad shares. The railways last year suffered a slump in combined net revenue from £37,901,000 to £28,985,000. The considerable economies, both permanent due to more efficient organization, and temporary due to less business, made last year were more than swallowed up by higher wages, higher prices of materials, and chiefly by decline in gross receipts.

Chief cause of lower receipts is the diversion of goods traffic in the most remunerative classifications to the road transport companies—hence the cry of the railroads for a Square Deal. The tonnage carried by the railways fell 9.1 per cent between 1929 and 1937, and by a further 9.7 per cent in 1938.

Roads Make Economies

Yet the stock market is liking railroad marginal securities at present, in part because the roads have demonstrated their capacity to make economies during the past year, and in part because it is expected the agitation for a Square Deal will end in the railways' favour.

It has been most interesting to observe the effect of the "Square Deal" campaign on public opinion. The main purpose of the Deal is to get more goods traffic for railways; the people upon whom the deal is campaigned are the traveling public, and the passengers have been provoked to air their own complaints about railroad conduct as it affects them; the main complaint is that railways lack business enterprise and are content to go conservatively about their old ways of business with little concession to the public's ever rising standard of reasonable expectation.

There are of course a few show pieces in the railroad business, half a dozen stream lined fast trains, but the smell of century-old smoke and soot fills the nostrils of the vast majority of train travelers. The typical journey for a British railroad passenger is not of course in a stream lined train, nor is it in an ordinary main line train. For the average journey the passenger paid 11.54d in 1938; in other words the average journey is a suburban trip from home to business, in an overcrowded, slow and often dirty train; and the average passenger jammed among his fellows, as if every compartment contained all 40 men and the 8 horses in addition, is impatient of any railway plea for a Square Deal.

Bank of England Report

The return of the Bank of England for March 1, when compared with the previous week's return, shows the effect of the new Currency and Bank Notes Act.

	Feb. 22	March 1
	(in £. Millions)	
Notes issued	526.4	526.4
Fiduciary Issue	400.0	300.0
Gold	126.4	226.4

The return states that the gold in the issue department was valued at 148s. 5d. per fine ounce, which was the Wednesday's London market price. In the earlier return of the gold was valued at the now defunct statutory price of 84s. 11½d. per ounce.

The results of ingenious statistical enterprise are published in Mr. H. Campion's "Public and Private Property in Great Britain." Mr. Campion puts figures to the total value of all property capable of absolute individual disposal.

Working from mortality rates, and returns of property for death duty, he estimates the total value of private property in 1932-34 at £20,810,000,000 to £24,530,000,000. Public property he values roughly from £2,435,000,000 to £3,325,000,000, excluding roads and armaments. Duplication exists in that private property includes Government securities, but the assets represented by these securities are included in public property. After adjustment, public property is put at something between 8 and 12 per cent of private property.

Inequality of Incomes

The main point of Mr. Campion's investigation is the inequality of incomes, whose principal cause is inequality of ownership of property. After a generation of heavy death duties, designed to reduce inequalities in income, 5 per cent of adults over 25 own 75-80 per cent of Britain's property; one per cent own 55 per cent of the property. Ninety per cent of the population receive 50 per cent of the national income.

Apart from the social significance of these figures, the idea of a combined value of total British property is an interesting problem. Obviously all the property cannot be marketed at any one time; its market value would be zero.

The total market value of all property, calculated from market value of a small sample actually brought to market, has meaning only if the property is never marketed. In such conditions, has it in fact, any meaning at all? Is it correct to apply to the whole of property a method of valuation which is based on the assumption that only a fraction of property will ever be so valued?

Federal Insurance Of Savings Funds Shows Few Losses

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Nugent Fallon, General Manager of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation, emphasized the growing financial strength of the corporation which now protects the savings of investors in 2,115 thrift and home-financing institutions. Mr. Fallon also pointed out that the corporation's losses during its five years of existence have totaled less than two per cent of its premium income.

The corporation thus far has been called upon to make good in seven cases, with contributions to protect investors totaling only $140,000, said Mr. Fallon. The total assets of the corporation are $117,800,000.

In Liquid Position

"Undoubtedly, there are more losses ahead, but the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation is compeltely liquid financially," Mr. Fallon said. "It has a well-selected, well-trained organization, and profits from the continued assistance of the agencies of the Federal Home Loan Bank Board throughout the country, and the cooperation of the competent supervisory forces of the various states and of the Federal Government.

The popularity of the Federal insurance program among savings and loan associations is shown by its rapid growth, Mr. Fallon pointed out. Although not established by Congress until 1934, it now insures the savings of 2,200,000 investors in 2,115 institutions, operating under both Federal and State charter. Insured associations include 1,365 "Federals" with assets of approximately $1,330,000,000 and 750 State-chartered associations with resources of about $835,000,000.

The potential liability of the corporation, Mr. Fallon said, is estimated at $1,525,000,000. Through its capital and reserves, it has $1 in cash or Government securities for each $13 of insured risk. Its present annual income approaches $6,000,000, more than 19-20 of which is currently being placed in the reserve fund.

Funds Are Ample

"The Insurance Corporation has wide authority and ample funds to prevent the default of an insured institution, or to restore the capital of such an institution in default by a cash loan, a contribution, or a purchase of assets," Mr. Fallon said.

"If it becomes inadvisable or impossible to follow this procedure in the case of an insured association in default, the corporation must make available to each investor in the association a new account in an insured institution not in default, equal to his insured investment in the defaulting association."

As an alternative, Mr. Fallon said, the investor may elect to receive 10 per cent of his account in cash at once, 45 per cent in cash within one year and 45 per cent in cash within three years. For the interim, the shareholder is given negotiable debentures of the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance Corporation.

"It is apparent," Mr. Fallon said, "that few investors will choose the cash and debenture settlement when they may accept new insured accounts with the attendant safety, and withdrawal and dividend advantages."

Stock Transactions Reported by SEC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission disclosed that W. Alton Jones, of New York City, Vice-President of Cities Service Company, bought 2,100 common shares of the company's stock in January.

The purchase was included in a compilation by the commission of transactions of officers, directors and principal stockholders of corporations in January.

Among other transactions listed were these:

Walter P. Chrysler, a director, of New York City, gave away 150 shares of Chrysler Corporation's common stock.

Whitman Symmes, of San Francisco, an officer, gave away 20,300 shares of common stock of Acme Mining Company.

J. Willis Gardner, of Quincy, Ill., a director, gave away 3,900 common shares of Gardner Denver Company.

Louis J. Kolb, of Philadelphia, a director, bought 5,400 common shares of General Baking Company in December, 1938, and 600 common shares in January.

Rudolph N. Seibel, of Fort Worth, Texas, an officer, bought 1,300 common shares of Texas Pacific Coal & Oil Co.

In December, 1938, Philip G. Gossler, of New York City, a director, gave away 2,100 shares of 6 per cent cumulative preferred "A" stock of Columbia Gas & Electric Corporation.

Eastman Kodak Head Pay $115,419 in '38

WASHINGTON (AP)—Frank W. Lovejoy, President of Eastman Kodak Company, received aggregate remuneration of $115,419 in 1938.

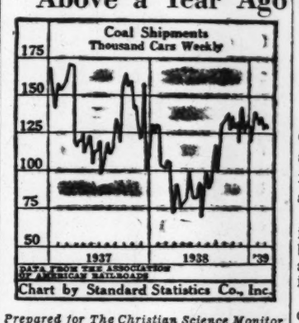
This was disclosed in the company's report filed with the Securities Commission. Other Eastman Kodak officials received the following: William G. Stuber, Chairman, $59,918; Thomas J. Hargrave, Vice-President, $67,495; Alfred F. Sulzer, Vice-President, $67,591; C. E. Kenneth Mees, Vice-President, $62,442; Herman C. Sievers, Vice-President, $61,166; and Perley S. Wilcox, President of Tennessee Eastman Corporation, $52,778.

James Simpson, Chairman of Commonwealth Edison Company, received $95,200; Charles Y. Freeman, General Counsel, of Commonwealth, received $75,000, and W. D. Gale, Vice-President, $40,140.

U. P. to Build 300 Cars

NEW YORK (AP)—William M. Jeffers, President of the Union Pacific Railroad, said the company planned to construct 300 flat cars in its Omaha shops soon, employing 100 additional men for the $750,000 project.

Coal Shipments Well Above a Year Ago



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Carloadings of coal, which started the year at about the same level as a year earlier, are now well above the 1938 figures for the similar period. This condition has been caused by the fear of consumers that there may be some hitch in the negotiations of the coal operators and the United Mine Workers which will cause trouble with the termination of the present agreement on March 31, and by the generally higher level of industrial activity, compared with 1938.

Stone & Webster '38 Net 36c Share; Earned 41c in 1937

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Stone & Webster, Inc., reports through a consolidated income statement for the year 1938 a balance of $761,306 applicable to the capital stock of the parent corporation, equal to 36 cents a share, compared with $861,640, or 41 cents a share, in 1937.

The 1937 income included $250,311 dividends on holdings of common stock of Sierra Pacific Power Company, substantially all of which stock was distributed to stockholders of Stone & Webster, Inc., in December, 1937.

Consolidated gross earnings last year were $5,812,882, a decline of 9 per cent from $6,390,890 in 1937. "The portion of these earnings derived from investments of the Parent Corporation and from the construction business decreased," the report says, "whereas earnings realized from the securities business increased."

Combined operating expenses, the report continues, "were reduced 9.4 per cent from the levels of 1937, and amounted to $3,859,188. Interest and amortization charges amounting to $298,815 were $30,247 less than in the previous year.

An estimated decline of about 25 per cent in general business activity in 1938 from 1937 had a "moderate effect" on the organization's volume of business. Net income of the subsidiaries as a group was better in 1938, and expenses and taxes of the parent corporation were materially reduced, the decline of approximately $100,000 in consolidated net income being chiefly the result of lowered income on investments for the parent corporation.

At the close of 1938, the Corporation and subsidiaries owned securities carried at $7,000,715, with a quoted market or estimated fair value of about $7,649,000. Cash totaled $6,628,514, and current assets, including cash, but excluding securities, amounted to $7,697,352. Current liabilities were $1,370,556, consisting largely of accounts payable and interest and taxes accrued.

Martin Aircraft Co. Doubles Net in 1938

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Glenn L. Martin Aircraft Company reported its net profit for 1938 was $2,349,355, more than double the $1,444,858 profit of 1937.

The 1938 profit, figured after all charges were deducted, was equal to $2.15 per share on shares now outstanding. Based on the shares outstanding on December 10, before more stock was sold, the earnings were equal to $2.51 per share.

Mr. Martin, pioneer aviator and President of the company, said the building expansion program at the plant near Baltimore "closely approximates the condition which would face American industry during a wartime emergency."

The work of erecting new units is being carried on in three shifts. Mr. Martin said the company, which builds military and commercial aircraft, had undelivered orders totaling $13,903,006 at the start of this year, and that orders received since then bring the total undelivered to $30,309,083.

Net sales in 1938 were $12,417,417, compared to $7,839,356 in 1937. The operating profit last year was $9,350,484, while in 1937 it was $6,252,490.

Jones Optimistic About 1939 Business

WASHINGTON (AP) — Chairman Jesse H. Jones of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation described the business outlook as "more than fair."

He said at a press conference that he thought conditions were favorable for the rest of the year, but refused to go beyond 1939.

"I'll look again after that," he said.

He declined to discuss the present tax structure, but commented humorously that it would be popular to remove all taxes.

Slump in Chicago Grain Trading Is Worst on Record

CHICAGO (AP)—The far famed Chicago grain market, for decades a center of world trade, is suffering from the most serious business slump it has ever known.

The raucus roar of the grain pits is hushed to a babble. Turnover in bushels of wheat, corn, oats, rye and other grains is at record-breaking low levels.

In the Board of Trade's golden days brokers scurried about buying and selling 100,000,000 bushes a day, more or less. Now they scramble for orders involving 8,000,000 bushels daily. Cross word puzzles and checkers help pass time during the session.

An economy wave has touched practically every commission house and branch in the country. Liquidations and consolidations have reduced brokers' ranks.

Sales Drop Sharply

Trading in grain futures so far this year is about half of what it was in 1938. Last year business was half of what it was in 1937; and 1937 was no big year by comparison with those of the period prior to 1930.

What's happened to temper the tempestuous trading pits? Where are the Pattens, the Armours, Leiters, Harpers and Hutchinsons and other fabulous characters who made and lost fortunes with the turn of the market when business was booming? Why should the wheels of the machinery developed through 90 years of trial and error in marketing the nation's grain slow down almost to a halt?

There are almost as many answers to these questions as there are men who have spent their lives in the grain market. Traders, who hesitate to talk publicly, will mention crops, exports, subsidies, loans and many other technicalities. Soon, however, the subject is the Government—many governments.

"It's Washington," they say. Whether what "Washington" has done or is doing is right or wrong is of secondary importance to the well posted grain man. What he's primarily interested in is that Governments all over the world have infringed upon the once private grain business. He also wants to know what they're going to do next.

Dealers Uncertain

It is small consolation for traders to refer to slow business in other markets, at Liverpool, Winnipeg and Buenos Aires or in other types of commodity and security markets. However, some blame the timidity of investors in general. High taxes, lessening the incentive for profit in a trade where risk is great are a part of the picture.

Most dealers hesitate to assume positions in the market without having answers to important questions arising from the Government farm aid programs in this and other countries. When and how, for example, will the 200,000,000 bushels of corn and 70,000,000 bushels of wheat now removed from domestic trade and under seal on loans be returned to consumptive channels?

Agricultural department officials find no quarrel with position taken by traders that governmental intervention in marketing processes has dampened speculative enterprise.

They say, however, that such intercession was necessary to save farmers from the bankruptcy bound to flow from worldwide surpluses and abnormally low prices.

"The Government attitude," said one high official in Washington, "is that while government action undoubtedly has had a strong bearing on conditions in the wheat trading pits of the world, farmers out in the wheat belt also have had to face greatly changed conditions and that the governments have had to act accordingly. They had no other choice."

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ATLANTA, GA., 3932 Peachtree Road—Upper 8-room apt.; 4-family unit; screened porch, automatic heat and hot water. Cherokee 2982.

EIGHT rooms, two baths, all sunny and light; subway at door; $75; Long Island City, N. Y. Stillwell 4-7766.

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ALTERATIONS of all types neatly done, reasonably priced. VIOLET PETERS, Carroll Hat Shop, 5 Broad St., Lynn, Mass. Br. 4474.

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WALTER LOWEN PLACEMENT AGENCY
420 Lexington Ave., 43rd, Room 225, N. Y. C.
Many openings for College Graduates under 30. Men and Women; tall, fine appearing for exhibitors at the World's Fair. $25-$30. Call 9:30-5:00 P. M.

HELP WANTED—MEN

HEAD COUNSELOR—Boys' and girls' camp near Lake George; thoroughly qualified and experienced; Christian Scientist preferred. Write Box M-14, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

MAN for camp counsellor, 25 yrs. or over, for crafts or tennis; Christian Scientist preferred. N. B. KNORR, South Portland, Maine.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

MIAMI, FLA., "Stillwaters"—Home for rest and study; attention if desired. Phone 3-4047, 38 S. W. 16th Avenue. MARY G. MARTIN.

PLEASANT OUTLOOK HOME — Transients, permanently for rest and study; elderly people welcomed; attention if desired. Hollis, L. I. Hollis 5-9484.

HOUSES FOR SALE

ONE seeking early American surroundings should see my home in Upper Saddle River, N. J.; 28 miles from N. Y. C.; 2½ acres landscaped; seven rooms, bath, extra lavatory, living room, dining room; kitchen finished in Knotty pine; open fireplace; Holland air heating system with oil burner; brick terrace under shade trees; reasonable. W. ELZE, 101-43 Puritan Avenue, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

HOUSES TO LET

ASBURY PARK, NEW JERSEY — will rent beautifully furnished house, two blocks from boardwalk, one block from Deal Lake; available April 15th. Address OWNER, 311 Eighth Ave., Asbury Park, New Jersey.

MANUSCRIPT SERVICE

BOOKS, Stories, Plays, Poetry or other articles by experienced manuscript typist. Details and prices furnished upon request. MRS. ELLA F. ENTRESS, 55 Arundel Avenue, West Hartford, Conn.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance moving, packing, crating, shipping, and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Boston, Mass. Telephone TALBOT 2400

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office, exceptionally light, comfortable suite; 3 days. 33 W. 42nd Street, N. Y. C. Write Box W-7, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTITIONER'S office, light, airy; 2 days; also evenings. 11 West 42nd St., N. Y. C. LO 5-5499.

PAYING GUESTS

CHEERFUL, comfortable, harmonious home; permanent or weekly; rest, study; excellent table; spring water; pine woods; 80 acres overlooking lake, mountains; near golf, fishing; 30 miles from Portland. The Manor, Naples, Maine.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE, Graduate of Perkins Institution. 12 Royal St., Watertown, Mass. Tel. Mid. 6766 or Center Newton 3074.

PRINTING

FOR CHURCHES, business, practitioners, teachers; prices reasonable, good service. CALL PTG. CO., 13 E. 16 St., N. Y. C. ALg. 4-6147

REAL ESTATE

FOXBORO, MASS.—Country home; 9 rooms, modern conveniences; 41 acres, barn, chicken houses; $6,000; will exchange for rentable property. Box G-5, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES
For Sale or Rent
in Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Selected properties in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline Asp. 1504
355 Commonwealth Ave. Cen. Newton 5252

JEFFERSONVILLE, Sullivan Co., N. Y., Main St.—21-room house, improved, furnished, excellent condition; also store with apartment above; 2-car garage; shade trees; 178' front by 250'; near center school; many possibilities; brokers invited. Write Box E-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

ON CAPE COD

Dutch Colonial House, built 7 yrs. ago for owner, 6 rooms, sunporch, bath, extra lavatory on first floor, oak floors, cellar, hot water heat; double garage, 1½ acres, shade trees, shrubs; maid or chauffeur quarters; not far from Nauset Beach; should be seen to be appreciated. R. L. B., East Orleans, Mass. Box 38.

VERMONT home, 8 rooms, conveniences; 3 acres, highway, garden, barn. Write Box H-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 26 and 32 Fenway—Attractive rooms and suites; meals optional; rates $5 per week and up. Mr. Alphin, KENmore 1574.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 346 Commonwealth Avenue — Two adjoining rooms, third floor, front; large room, second floor front. Tel. COM. 9323.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Large, sunny room, private bath; 2 smaller rooms; large verandah; convenient Coolidge Corner; meals optional. Long. 9034.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Attractive room with all electric kitchenette; quiet; porch; other rooms; marvelous view. Lon. 8897.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Pk. West (Apt. 56) (93rd St.)—Cheerful, comfortable, clean rooms; single and double, modern, elevator apartment; kitchen privileges; near church and subway. CRAM.

N. Y. C., 235 West 103rd (Broadway) (Apt. 4 D)—Double; well furnished; front; quiet, homelike; kitchen privileges; convenient transportation; elevator.

N. Y. C., 230 West 76th St. (Apt. 48)—Large, attractively furnished; semi-private bath, excellent transportation; maid service; elevator.

SEWING MACHINES

CASH for your old Singer sewing machines. Call HIGhlands 7620 or write G & G SEWING MACHINE CO., 51 Eustis St., Roxbury, Mass.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

AN INVITATION
to participate in the opening class of Maud Scheerer's Special Course in
POISE, SPEAKING VOICE AND BIBLE READING
Thursday, March 30, 8 p. m., Studio 1210, Beaux Arts, 307 East 44th Street, N. Y. C. Reservations Free—Telephone MU. 4-4800

Local Classified
United States and Canada

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

CHAUFFEUR, gardener, English, 12 years one situation, can do all repairs on estate. C. H. HARRIS, 118 Grosvenor Rd., Needham, Mass.

EXPERIENCED colored man for general home cleaning; paint, window cleaning; references. Charles Irving, 28 Catawba St., Roxbury, Mass., or KEN. 1040, 7-9 evenings except Sundays.

MAN—33, established in Los Angeles 12 years, desires situation in East or represent eastern corporation in California; has outstanding record as newspaper man, legal training, public relations counsel; executive manager large financial institution; interviews welcomed. Write Box E-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Av., N.Y.C.

MARRIED man with impaired vision seeks situation, any kind, anywhere; experienced industrial engineer, credit management, accountant; references. Box G-7, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED nurse-companion wishes position, institution or private family. Write Box W-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SECRETARY-Companion—Willing assist light housework; competent, refined young woman; Protestant, unencumbered, desires position small family. ELIZABETH LORBER, Fair Oaks, Orange County, New York.

TAILORING

MANNIS MEN'S CUSTOM TAILOR
Foreign and domestic materials. Reasonable prices.
80 BOYLSTON ST., LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-2503
9-10 A. M. — 6-7 P. M. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PHONE 3-9145

Goodrich Silvertown Stores
THE HOME OF COMPLETE ECONOMICAL CAR SERVICE
21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164

UTOPIA BOB JOYCE *Pressing Cleaning Dyeing Altering*
Conveniently Located Cash and Carry Branch Offices
Prompt Delivery Service
Phone 3-4216

Southern Dairies Ice Cream *Also* Pasteurized and Raw Milk
PHONE 3-6227

Specialists in the Etiquette of
FLOWERS
MARTIN FLOWERS INC.
PHONE 7-3103 1919 11TH AVE. S.

ED. S. MOORE, Inc.
NOTHING BUT INSURANCE — WE WILL BOND YOU
TEL. 3-6236
2028½ 1ST AVE. N. • BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT
A proven Paint for millions of homes.
WASHABLE WALLPAPER
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-4125

ICE
CONSUMERS ICE DELIVERY CO.
Phone 3-5246

Rosenberger's
BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY
LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

LUNCHES *and* DINNERS
Miss Mary Beard
400½ North 20th Street

PANDORA Beauty Shoppe
at Five Points
FRED BLANKENSHIP, Mgr.
Phone 3-6963

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP
Deliveries from 2 Stores
1104 So. 12th St. 1014 So. 20th St.
3-8377 7-5871

A B C Coke
"Alabama's Best Coke"
SMOKELESS FUEL CO.
Phone 5-1546

DISTINCTIVE MILK
for Discriminating People
WHITE DAIRY CO.
DIAL 2-2101
Consistenly Above Rigid Health Requirements

When You **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

ALABAMA

MOBILE

The Jersey Farm Dairy
Grade A Raw Milk
J. F. HEUBACH, Prop.
Address 1260 Washington Ave.

Gayfer's
MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE
Style—Quality—Price

MONTGOMERY

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone Walnut 1037-J.
Hours: 9 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 6 p. m., except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MONTGOMERY SHOE FACTORY
Cor. Court and Washington Sts. C-3903

SHULMAN'S
For Fine Cakes
Delicious Bread and Rolls
SHULMAN'S BAKERY
902 S. Court Street C-4548

I. A. KENT
Staple and Fancy Groceries
WESTERN MEATS
FRESH VEGETABLES
910 S. Court St. Phone C-4241-42-43

Al Levy's
"The Show Place of Montgomery"
3 COURT SQUARE

DAVIS MOTOR CO.
Pontiac—Cadillac—LaSalle
U. S. Tires, Interstate Oil and Grease
One-Stop Service Station
401 Montgomery St. Phone Cedar 178

FLORIDA

BRADENTON

Ease Your Day the Laundry Way

Bradenton Laundry and Dry Cleaners
825 27th Ave. Phone 2115

Montgomery Roberts Co.
"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"
BRADENTON, FLORIDA

FLOWERS *by Wire*
Anywhere—any time
The Blossom Shop
514 12TH STREET

CORAL GABLES

CORAL GABLES GROCERY CO., Inc.
2012 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
VEGETABLES—GROCERIES—MEATS AND BAKERY GOODS

DAYTONA BEACH

Drink Foremost Milk
950 VOLUSIA AVE.
PHONE 480
DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.

Look for the New Things First at
YOWELL-DREW CO.
Daytona Beach's Largest Department Store
"Quality Did It"

PHONE 329
Daytona Sheet Metal Works
ROOFING—HEATING
OIL BURNERS
PAINTS and VARNISHES
NORGE REFRIGERATORS
116 SO. SEGRAVE, DAYTONA BEACH

THE BOOTERY
Daytona's Finest Shoe Store
Exclusive Dealers Selby Arch Preserver Enna Jettick
Tel. 858 104 S. Beach

JACKSONVILLE

For information regarding other local and national advertisers, phone 5-0762
10-3 p. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7200

KUCHLER PRINTING CO.
PRINTING
30 So. Main St. Tel. 5-3161

VIOLA JOHNS' BEAUTY SALON
The Exclusive Beauty Salon in Jacksonville
Air Conditioned
317 W. Forsyth St. Phone 5-7673

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE
(Continued)

LINDELL'S
— Exclusive Spring and Summer Innovations for Your Approval
by
Johansen—Red Cross
Carlisle—Dickerson
and
CLAUSSNER HOSIERY || SOHARI'S HANDBAGS

LINDELL'S BOOT SHOP
115 West Adams Street
"Where quality is built in, not added on"

Williams Auto Service
"WILLO BATTERIES"
Complete Automobile Service
23rd and Main Sts. Phone 5-0999

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, INC.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

IRON FIREMAN
"The Machine That Made Coal an Automatic Fuel"
Authorized Dealer
JOSEPH NEEDHAM
PLUMBING AND HEATING
16 S. Laura Phone 5-6062

Jacobs Jewelers
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

LUMARS SPECIALTY SHOP
Women's Apparel Accessories
325 Laura Street

MIAMI

For information regarding local and national advertising, phone 32445
9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Sat. and Sun.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby
Miami Phone 2-7162

FLORSHEIM, RED CROSS AND ENNA JETTICK SHOES
We appreciate your patronage
The new
COWENS
155 E. Flagler duPont Bldg.

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the Best Costs Less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street
1906 Ponce de Leon Blvd.
Coral Gables

LaSalle Beauty Shop
Thirty-Nine Years in Miami
PHONE 2-5687
134 SEYBOLD ARCADE and 214 SEYBOLD BLDG. MEZZANINE FLOOR
All Branches Beauty Culture
SOFT WATER USED

LOVETT'S SUPER FOOD STORES
1300 W. Flagler
Coral Gables Little River
MEATS—SEAFOOD—PRODUCE
"The Most of the Best for the Least"

We sincerely strive to make "HOME MILK"
One of the best sources of milk supply in South Florida
MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION
Owned and operated by local dairy farmers
769 N. W 18th Terrace Ph. 2-7698

Abstracts—Title Insurance Escrows
Dade-Commonwealth
TITLE COMPANY
37 N. E. First Street Phone 2-7666

MARFLEET'S
Trunks Luggage
Leather Goods
ALLIGATOR BAGS, BELTS, BILL FOLDS, SOUVENIRS
See Us Before You Travel
47 W. Flagler St. Phone 3-4981

MIAMI BEACH

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 32445
8:45 A. M.-5 P. M.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY — CLEANERS
A modern service for particular people
Better Way Inc.
MIAMI BEACH, FLA.
Office and Plant: 1237 20 St. Phone: 58568

FLORIDA

ORLANDO

The Greeting Shop
EASTER CARDS
Cards for All Occasions
Bridge Prizes and Tallies
Gifts Stationery Antiques
LENDING LIBRARY
148 NORTH ORANGE AVENUE

1939 Easter Fashions
DICKSON-IVES
The Woman's Store
ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center
THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE
Everything for the Table
Orange Ave. and Livingston

Sears
EMPLOYEES' SALE
MARCH 24th — April 1st
REAL VALUES
in Every Department!

Where Your Patronage Is Appreciated
ORANGE LAUNDRIES *and* ACME CLEANERS
135 E. CHURCH
"Clean Clothes Craftsmen"

All the Latest in Easter Millinery
Jean's EXCLUSIVE MILLINERY
22 North Orange Avenue Orlando, Florida

CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.
for Your
Lumber, Paint and Building Supply Needs
MILLS and NEBRASKA

FOR SERVICE NOW
Tires—Batteries
Electrical—Lubrication
GIBBS' SERVICE
Orange at Jackson

Easter Greetings
THE COTTAGE SHOP
Dresses, Lingerie, Hosiery, Play Suits, and Slack Suits for Women and Children
Everything for Infants
1 and 2 FOOD PALACE COURT

The Easter Parade
starts at
RUTLAND'S
One of Florida's Most Complete Stores for Men
Orlando Florida

SARASOTA

Bay View Cleaners and Laundry
429 MAIN STREET
A Complete Cleaning Service

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP
SMART SUITS—SHOES
SHIRTS—TIES—HOSE
for Men and Boys
338 Main Street

POINT SERVICE
HARRY COGGESHALL, Prop.
Gulf Gasoline—Gulfpride Motor Oil
Goodrich Tires—Exide Batteries
PINEAPPLE and LEMON AVES. Ph. 2727

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA, FLORIDA

The Sport Shop
"For Sports Wear and Everywhere"
GOSSARD CORSETS
AT FIVE POINTS

ST. PETERSBURG

Suwannee Hotel Beauty Shop
Mrs. M. Ray Schmidt, Proprietress
Complete Beauty Service
122 Fifth St., North Phone 6996

DENT & ENGLISH CO.
Men's Shoes, Clothes, Hats and Furnishings
333 Central Avenue

Jannar's
Exclusive Millinery
110 First Ave. N. Phone 64-072

MOVERS
Local and Long Distance
Southern Transfer & Storage Co. Incorporated
2161 Fifth Ave. South, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Diamonds Watches Silverware
GIFTS *of All Kinds*
Owen-Cotter Jewelry Co.
DIAMOND MERCHANTS
Expert Watch and Jewelry Repairing
Florida Arcade Opposite Poinsettia Hotel

FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG
(Continued)

Everything to Build Anything
Lumber Roofing
Paints
Curtis Woodwork
A Complete Building Supply Service for Home Owner and Builder
Pinellas Lumber Company
(Not Inc.)
1400 Central Avenue
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA

CITY FUEL OIL CO.
2nd Street and 15th Avenue, South
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
General Electric Air Conditioning
American Blower Attic Fans
DUO-THERM Circulating Oil Burning Heaters
FUEL OIL and oil burning equipment for every industrial and domestic purpose.

The Garden Cafeteria
A Delightful Place to Eat.
232 Second Street, North

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

Milk and Ice Cream Ph. 8118
Southern Dairies Milk *Approved by* Sealtest
Sealtest, Inc., is an affiliate of Southern Dairies, Inc.

WILSON MATTRESSES
Hi-grade felt and inner spring Mattresses, Pillows and Box Springs.
239 SECOND AVE. SOUTH Phone 4947
Home of
The "Wilson Health Rest Mattresses"

Rogers CLEANERS THAT SAT-ISFY
Highest Standard of Work
1700 Central Ave. Phone 4187

OSANN
SPORTS APPAREL
HOTEL SORENO
ST. PETERSBURG, FLORIDA
Summer Shop, Kennebunkport, Maine

NOLEN'S Super Market
2300 First Ave. North Phone 5798
Where Price, Service, Quality and Courtesy Reign Supreme
Free Delivery, also Free Parking

You Will Find
WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES
FRESH PRODUCE and
HOME BAKED GOODS at
Vinoy Market
434 First Street North

WOMEN'S APPAREL
of Distinction and Character
SCHUTZ, INC.
334 First Avenue North
"38 Years in St. Petersburg"

TAMPA

SAVE AT **Sears** in Tampa, Fla.
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.

Darling
DEPARTMENT STORE
505-509 Franklin Street

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

MAAS BROTHERS for FASHION LEADERSHIP

Tampa's Leading Store for Men
FRANKLIN AT ZACK
WOLF BROS. Inc.

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE Refrigerators
Burkhardt's Electric Shop
Electrical Contractor and Dealer
207 Clematis St. Tel. 5804

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH
(Continued)

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors; Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
PORT PIERCE and FORT LAUDERDALE

You haven't shopped at all until you've shopped at
HATCH'S
WEST PALM BEACH

A Leading Stationery Store
BOOKS—GAMES—GIFTS
HALSEY & GRIFFITH
West Palm Beach

LOGAN-MOORE-SHIRK LUMBER CO.
One Square South of Belvedere Road and F. E. C. Ry.
LUMBER and BUILDING MATERIAL Tel. 8161

WINTER HAVEN

The Jolley Motor Co.
SALES Buick Plymouth SERVICE
Winter Haven — Auburndale

CENTRAL GROCERY
102 W. Central Phone 23-331
Groceries—Meats
Poultry—Sea Foods
Quality Foods Free Delivery

CARROLL SMITH, Inc.
Hardware
"The Friendly Store"
15-19 THIRD ST. N. W. Ph. 24-601

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Hemlock 0671
8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

LAUNDRY **May's** DRY CLEANING — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear
Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

Every time you look at your watch—think of
Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.
ATLANTA, GA.

Weinstock's INC.
ATLANTA'S FAVORITE FLOWER SHOP
FOR FLOWERS
Phone Walnut 0908
8 PEACHTREE STREET

OFFICE SUPPLIES
LITHOGRAPHING
PRINTING
PHONE WALNUT 5738
JOHN H. HARLAND Co.
OFFICES: 8 PRYOR STREET

Nationally Known
SHOES
for MEN, WOMEN, CHILDREN
Every Type of Footwear for the Entire Family
BYCK'S 603 PEACHTREE STREET

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
Real Estate — Renting
Loans — Insurance
Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

MACON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 531
9 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Shop at **Sears** and Save
SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO
MACON GA

MARVIN'S GROCERY
Self-Service Store
2105 Vineville Avenue

WILLIAMS JEWELRY COMPANY
Jewelers and Silversmiths
451 Cherry Street, Macon, Ga.

The First National Bank & Trust Company
IN MACON
Complete Banking Facilities
STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

NORTH CAROLINA

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore
DAIRY FARMS
for Forty Years
"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"
Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.
ESTABLISHED 1890
LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER
A cordial welcome to visitors and newcomers.
DIAL 3-5191

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

BOARD AND TUITION

6 MONTHS IN PARIS for 6 GIRLS—Education, French, Trips. Weekly Theatres. All included. Madame Boué, 33 R. Erlanger, Paris.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, England
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

SWITZERLAND—Comfortable home for rest and study; Christian Scientists preferred. Mrs. Madeleine Bovey, 29 rue Dr. César Roux, Lausanne.

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

Delicious open Sandwiches Danish specialty for lunch or party.
Kobenhavn/morrebrod
Fabrik Vester Farimagsgade 11
Central 7075 Fri Notering

"ACACIA"
Flowers
Falkoneralle 1 Tel. Central 4336
Member of F. T. D.
Flowers delivered the whole world over.

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. Enggaard Pedersen
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 1007

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

FUNCK & CARLSSON
Tapetaffär
Estabd. 1904
26 Malmskillnadsgatan 26
Tel. 10 93 65 and 20 05 60
(WALLPAPER)

SWITZERLAND

AARAU

DAMEN-HERREN & KINDERSALON
Moderne Frisuren und Dauerwellen
Manicure
Gut assort. Parfumerien
Depot der Elise Bock Produkte
E. KNUBEL
Vordere Vorstadt 8. Tel. 2.22.51
(HAIRDRESSER)

M. Kurz
CORSETS
WÄSCHE - STRÜMPFE
Underwear—Stockings
RATHAUSGASSE 17

A. Gantner-Schär
Sattler
Das Haus für feine Reiseartikel und Kinderwagen
TEL. 504 KRONENGASSE 6
(LEATHER GOODS)

BASEL

KLEIDERFÄRBEREI
Röthlisberger & Cie
chem. Waschanstalt u. Filialen
Bachlettenstrasse 39
(DYERS and CLEANERS)

C. DOLDER
Travel Articles
Leather Goods
Aeschenvorstadt 20
M. B. K. G.

H. LEU
Horlogerie, Bijouterie
Argenterie, Reparation soignée
Guterstrasse 207b. (Tell Platz)
Watchmaker and Jeweller

PAPETERIE
Schwestern Eckenstein
Güterstrasse 244
(Stationery)

BERNE

Iwag
J. WYSS & CO. A. G.
Hirschengraben 9 Tel. 27.181
KOHLEN - BENZIN & HEIZOLE
Coal - Benzine, etc.

Mercerie—Bonneterie
ANNA MARTI
10 STOCKERENWEG 10
Tel. 29.464 5% Rabattmarken
(Haberdashery—Hosiery)

BETT. u. POLSTERMÖBEL
Beds and Upholstered Furniture
G. HÄNNI
Archivstr. 8. Tel. 3.61.32

SEE NEXT PAGE

SWITZERLAND

BERNE (Continued)

Restful sleep in the centre of the city! Comfortable rooms from Fr. 3.50. Light, heating and service included. Excellent Menus from Fr. 1.30 upwards
Alkoholfreies Restaurant Zeughausgasse Berne

Büchler AU DOCK
BERN · MARKTGASSE 13

The Shoe for Everybody

AU BON MARCHE
Bern Spitalgasse 3-7
führend in
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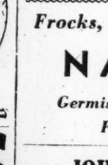

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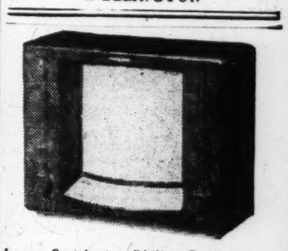

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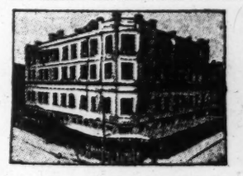

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Monitor Movie Guide

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The Arizona Wildcat (20th-Fox)—Western with Jane Withers up to her hoydenish tricks, assisted by Leo Carrillo, Pauline Moore, William Henry, and Henry Wilcoxon. Routine entertainment. — Adults and young people.

Blackwell's Island (Warner)—Crime clean-up melodrama in which there is more emphasis on crime than on clean-up. Wholly implausible, though said to be based on fact. John Garfield, who attracted notice in "Four Daughters," is featured as a racket-busting reporter of the conventional type, a part which is unlikely to help him far along in his career. Rosemary Lane, Dick Purcell, Victor Jory, Stanley Fields.—Adults and mature young people.

King of Chinatown (Par)—Melodrama about a racketeer who provides the money for an ambulance unit in China as a reward for a Chinese woman doctor who goes to his aid after a shooting affray. Anna May Wong, Akim Tamiroff, J. Carrol Naish, Sidney Toler.—Adults and young persons.

Love Affair (RKO) — Romantic story, lifted above the average by the skilful direction of Leo McCarey, telling about a playboy and a social butterfly and the difference that genuine affection for each other makes in their lives. The director has infused the story with warmth, humor, and sympathy. Irene Dunne, Charles Boyer, and Maria Ouspenskaya.—Adults anl young persons.

Midnight (Paramount) — Comedy, teetering on the edge of farce, about a penniless American chorus girl who arrives in Paris in an evening gown, enlists the aid of a taxi driver, acquires a bogus title, a wealthy employer, and a plea for divorce from a non-existent husband.—Adults and young persons.

Pearls of the Crown (Lenauer International)—Sacha Guitry recounting the adventures connected with seven pearls, four of which adorn the British crown. From the Middle Ages up to the present, he carries the thread of narrative, with various embroideries of his own.—Adults.

Stagecoach (Wanger) — Director John Ford has made a satisfying thriller out of familiar Western materials by his knowledge of what to cut and what to expand to please the spectators of melodramas, plus horses, mountains, and fights with Indians. John Wayne, George Bancroft, Claire Trevor, Louise Platt, Andy Devine, Thomas Mitchell, Donald Meek.—Family.

Twelve Crowded Hours (RKO)—Melodrama about a reporter who sought to break up a policy racket, became involved in all sorts of complications, managed to bring the racketeers to a rough kind of justice, and won the hand of the girl.—Adults and young persons.

Whispering Enemies (Columbia)—Jack Holt as a rascal in business seeking successfully, for a while, to ruin rival makers of cosmetics by means of a whispering campaign as to their harmfulness. Dolores Costello's agreeable performance helps the effect, and Pert Kelton assists.—Adults and young persons.

Above-Average Films

Family — "You Can't Cheat an Honest Man," "Pygmalion," "The Little Princess," "Wings of the Navy," "Sweethearts," "Kentucky," "Out West With the Hardys," "A Christmas Carol," "The Great Waltz," "Submarine Patrol," "You Can't Take It With You."

Adults and Young People—"Gunga Din," "The Lady Vanishes," "The Shining Hour," "The Story of a Cheat," "The Young in Heart," "Drums."

Adults Only—"Thanks for the Memory," "Amphitryon," "Bluebeard's Eighth Wife," "Dreaming Lips."

Judgment

WE JUDGE ourselves by what we feel capable of doing, while others judge us by what we have already done.—Longfellow.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'Wings of the Morning'

Buffalo, N. Y.

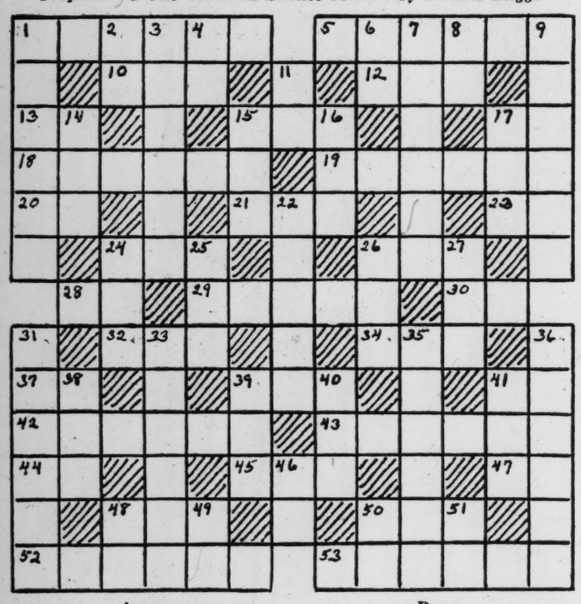
A robin that forgot to start for the South at the usual time, was found early this winter beating its wings against a window pane endeavoring to find shelter from a severe storm.

The Humane Society was called by phone, and some one was sent out who placed the bird in a cage and took it to the local airport. Here it was placed in charge of the pilot on the next plane, with instruction to release the bird when he reached his destination.

The airport officials are now wondering if the robin will not soon want to book a passage for a return trip.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

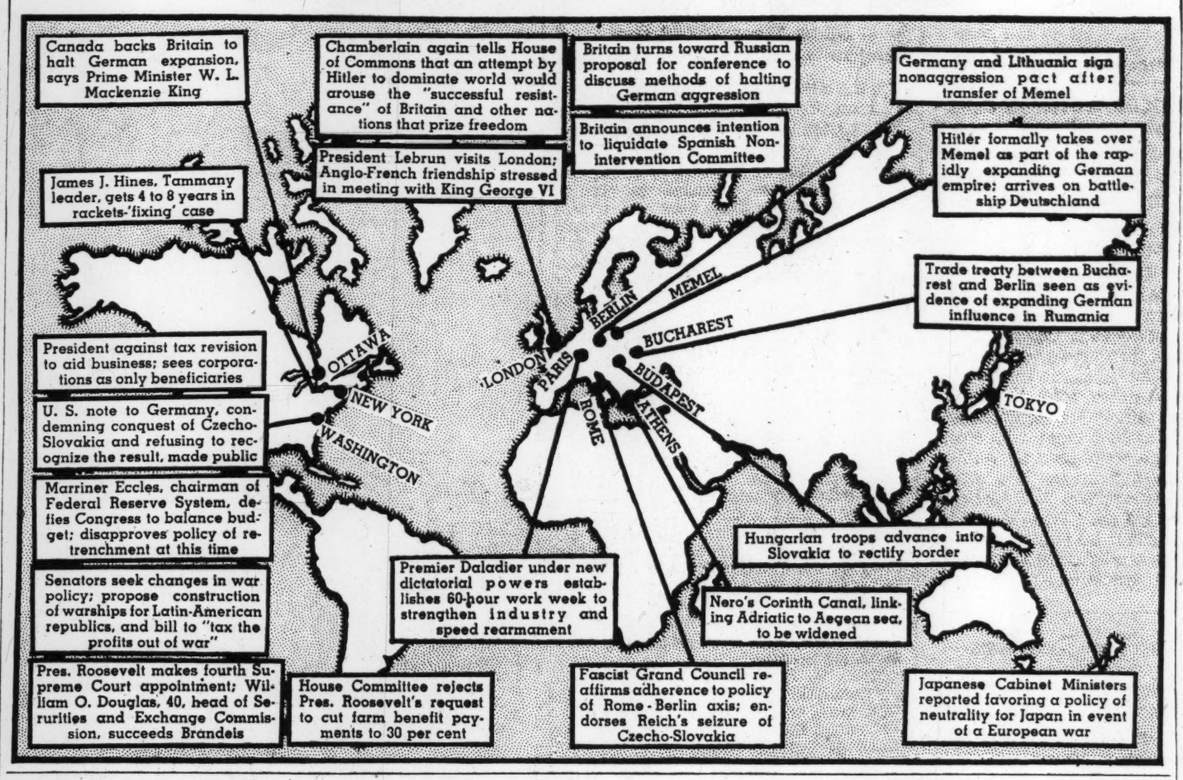
1—What prophet was fed by ravens?
5—Who was legendary founder of Thebes?
10—If you were chasing "geese" in a game, you would be what?
12—What is a flower not yet fully opened?
13—What is a fresh-water food fish of Europe (var.)?
15—Moisture in stone is what?
17—Within.
18—Who is one of descendants of Shem?
19—Alexander Selkirk's home for four years was an uninhabited what?
20—In speaking of Biblical Gadăl, what pronoun would you use?
21—What part of vessel is that near the stern?
23—Cook Inlet indents what continent (abbr.)?
24—What pronoun is often used in Bible?
26—What would you call any worsted yarn in a Brussels carpet?
28—What is twelfth letter of Greek alphabet?
29—Where is Damietta?
30—What is another pronoun used in Bible?
32—What is the guard of a sword hilt?
34—What is an orangutan?
37—You and me.
39—What is an object having a bow-like curvature?
41—What adjective suffix signifies "like"?
42—What Chinese secret society led an uprising in 1900?
43—David Livingstone went as missionary to what continent?
44—Past.
45—A branch of practical learning is what?
47—What is a unit of measurement in typography?
48—Carpenters use what cutting tool?
50—Would you don, row, or pet a springbok?
52—Who captured Carthage in first Punic War?
53—What is another name for the Dog Star?

Down

1—Who was successor of Elijah?
2—Supposing.
3—What king of Judah was remarkable for his integrity and piety?
4—What implement is used for felling trees?
6—What is 11th month of Jewish civil year?
7—What is Capital of Irish Free State?
8—What State is west of Delaware (abbr.)?
9—What is the Christian Sabbath?
11—Who was Egyptian sun god?
14—What is a lake and river of Scotland?
15—Where would you find whales?
16—Joseph's brethren cast him into what?
17—A hostel is what?
22—What is a theater lobby?
24—A small cask is what?
25—What is a large evergreen tree of Eurasia and northern Africa?
26—What is seventh letter of Greek alphabet?
27—Alizarin is what?
31—In baseball, the home plate is made of what?
33—What is a lake of central New York?
35—Who wrote "The Seats of the Mighty"?
36—Would you associate dramas, paints, or poetry with David Belasco?
38—What Chinese and Japanese liquid sauce is used for fish?
39—Jehoshaphat succeeded whom on throne of Judah?
40—Would a dog, cat, or pig be associated with a plasterer?
41—In golf, what is a hole made in one stroke?
46—What State is east of Connecticut (abbr.)?
48—Exist.
49—What is symbol for zinc?
50—Mixed type is called what?
51—What tone of scale was formerly called "si"?

(Answers Appear Among the Advertisements)

World News of the Week at a Glance


Canada backs Britain to halt German expansion, says Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King
Chamberlain again tells House of Commons that an attempt by Hitler to dominate world would arouse the "successful resistance" of Britain and other nations that prize freedom
Britain turns toward Russian proposal for conference to discuss methods of halting German aggression
Germany and Lithuania sign nonaggression pact after transfer of Memel
James J. Hines, Tammany leader, gets 4 to 8 years in rackets-'fixing' case
President Lebrun visits London; Anglo-French friendship stressed in meeting with King George VI
Britain announces intention to liquidate Spanish Non-intervention Committee
Hitler formally takes over Memel as part of the rapidly expanding German empire; arrives on battleship Deutschland
President against tax revision to aid business; sees corporations as only beneficiaries
Trade treaty between Bucharest and Berlin seen as evidence of expanding German influence in Rumania
U. S. note to Germany, condemning conquest of Czecho-Slovakia and refusing to recognize the result, made public
Marriner Eccles, chairman of Federal Reserve System, defies Congress to balance budget; disapproves policy of retrenchment at this time
Hungarian troops advance into Slovakia to rectify border
Premier Daladier under new dictatorial powers establishes 60-hour work week to strengthen industry and speed rearmament
Nero's Corinth Canal, linking Adriatic to Aegean sea, to be widened
Senators seek changes in war policy; propose construction of warships for Latin-American republics, and bill to "tax the profits out of war"
Pres. Roosevelt makes fourth Supreme Court appointment; William O. Douglas, 40, head of Securities and Exchange Commission, succeeds Brandeis
House Committee rejects Pres. Roosevelt's request to cut farm benefit payments to 30 per cent
Fascist Grand Council reaffirms adherence to policy of Rome-Berlin axis; endorses Reich's seizure of Czecho-Slovakia
Japanese Cabinet Ministers reported favoring a policy of neutrality for Japan in event of a European war
LONDON
PARIS
BERLIN
MEMEL
BUCHAREST
BUDAPEST
ROME
ATHENS
OTTAWA
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
TOKYO

Manly Manners

Discretion

Judgment is not upon occasions required, but discretion always is.—Lord Chesterfield.

Legacy of Heroes

The memory of a great name and the inheritance of a great example is the legacy of heroes.—Disraeli.

In Lighter Vein

Quiet Music

Willie: "Daddy, I wish you would get me a drum."

Daddy: "Oh, I'm afraid you'll disturb me very much with it."

Willie: "Oh, no, Daddy, I'll only play it when you're asleep."—Pasadena Post.

No Cause For Alarm

Aunt: "Won't you have another mince pie, Tommy?"

Tommy: "No, thank you."

Aunt: "You seem to be suffering from a loss of appetite."

Tommy: "That isn't loss of appetite. What I am suffering from is politeness."—Edinburgh Dispatch.

Efficiency and Righteousness

The Right Rev. Logan Herbert Roots, who was Bishop of Hankow for 33 years, said one day at a luncheon in New York:

"Efficiency is an excellent thing. It isn't, however, a synonym for righteousness, though most people seem to think it is. Most people are like a little chap whose mother said to him:

"'Now I'll tell you a story about a good boy.'

"'Hurray,' said the little chap. 'What was he good at?'"—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Receptive

She was about ready to depart to attend a political meeting.

"I'm not prejudiced at all," she told a friend. "I'm going with a perfectly open and unbiased mind to listen to what I'm convinced is pure rubbish."

Trade Terms

A man appeared in court, and when the sheriff imposed a fine of 20 shillings the man pleaded for a reduction on the grounds of poverty.

"What are you?" asked the sheriff.

"A draper, your worship," was the reply.

"Then I will make it 19 shillings and 11 pence halfpenny," answered the sheriff.—People's Journal (Dundee).

Daily Quotation

BAD men excuse their faults; good men will leave them.—BEN JONSON.

Little Chauncey

"Look, mater—and he said he was a salesman."

Let Us Mind Our Own Business

We should have much peace if we would not busy ourselves with the sayings and doings of others.—Thomas à Kempis.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

ANNOUNCEMENT: In response to numerous requests from readers living at a distance from Boston, this feature will, beginning April 5, be published on Wednesdays instead of Saturdays.

Antidote (346:20)—*An'-tĭh-dote.* The Greek *antidotos*, from which our word is derived, meant "given as a remedy." As a noun, "antidote" designates a remedy designed to counteract an ill something else has produced; and as a verb, it means "to neutralize by giving or taking an antidote."

Belshazzar (Dan. 5:1)—*Bel-shaz'-er* (first *e* and the *a* short, second *e* as in maker).

Counterpoise (368:1) — *Koun'-ter-poiz* (secondary stress on third syllable). A counterpoise (Latin *contra*, "against," and *pensare*, "to weigh") is perhaps best described as a counterweight; that is, a weight acting against another—as a weight placed in one scale pan to balance something in the other.

Divest (428:8)—Long *i*.

Dothan (II Kings 6:13)—*Do'-than* (*o* long, *a* clipped-short).

Err (Jer. 23:32), **erred** (Isa. 29:24)—Influenced by "error" (short *e*), some speakers erroneously sound these words virtually *air* and *aird*, instead of *ur* and *urd* (*u* as in *urn*).

Euclid (329:18)—*U'-klid* (*u* long, *i* short). Euclid was a Greek mathematician who lived about 300 B. C. His "Elements" is still the introduction to the study of geometry. The work was lost by the Greeks, but was preserved by the Arabs; and it has been translated into all languages. The name is frequently applied to simple geometry.

Evangelize (254:19) — *E-van'-jeh-lize.* An evangelist (Greek *evaggelistes*) is literally "one who brings good news," the word being applied to those who early proclaimed the healing gospel of Christianity. The Greek word is compounded of *en*, "well," and *aggelia*, "tidings," an extension of *aggelos*, "messenger" (from which we derive "angel"). With this concept of "evangelist," it is easy for us to understand the verb "evangelize": It means "to bring good tidings to; to make like the gospel in spirit"—in other words, "to convert or Christianize."

Forgetting (165:19)—Note that the component parts of this word are "for" and "get." Therefore, "forgetting" is not a passive procedure of merely losing something from memory; it is an active process of crowding something out by displacing it with something else—"*getting* something else *for* it."

Gat (Ps. 116:3)—*Gat* (short *a*). Archaic past tense of "get."

Intimation (391:21)—*In-tih-may'-shun* (secondary stress on first syllable). Whatever is intimated (Latin *intimare*, "to bring within; to announce," *intimus*, "innermost") is hinted from innermost thoughts—thoughts which are perhaps scarcely developed. And an intimation is the act of intimating or the thing intimated.

Medes (Dan. 5:28) — One syllable, *Meedz*.

Mene (Dan. 5:26)—*Me'-ne* (first *e* long, second quick-long). This word in the original Chaldean meant "numbered, counted."

Nun (Josh. 1:1)—The name of the father of Joshua is pronounced with short *u*.

Open (II Kings 6:17) — Renders *paqach*, a primitive Hebrew root suggesting "open the senses," or "make the senses receptive."

Peres (Dan. 5:28) — *Peh-race'* (*e* short, *a* long). The original Chaldean word meant "split up, divided."

Plaister (Dan. 5:5) — *Place'-ter* (*a* long, *e* as in maker). The term is an obsolete variant of "plaster."

Revelation (Bible book) — Let it never be said of a Reader that he or she gratuitously supplies a final *s*!

Tekel (Dan. 5:27)—According to the latest Webster's, the second *e* is quick long, *tek'-ele* (first *e* short). The original Chaldean word meant "balanced, weighed."

Thither (II Kings 6:9, 14) — The *th*'s are "voiced" as in *this*, not "unvoiced" as in *thin*.

Brevities

Portland (Ore.) Spectator: It is said that in future wars the principal attacks will be from the rear. Probably to get the generals up to the front lines.

Whit's Wit: Advertising is an expensive proposition to the man who does not advertise.

Trotty Veck Message: You won't get dizzy doing a good turn.

St. Louis Star-Times: So you don't pay any taxes? Why do you suppose your landlord added $10 to your rent when his taxes went up?

A Verse for Today . . .

I am the LORD *your God, which brought you forth out of the land of Egypt, that ye should not be their bondmen; and I have broken the bands of your yoke, and made you go upright.*—LEV. 26:13.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Color Scheme*

By LE PELLEY

WE OUGHT TO FINISH PAINTING THE CLUBHOUSE TODAY.... YOU PAINT ONE SIDE AND I'LL PAINT THE OTHER AND WE'LL MEET!
WE'LL GET IT PAINTED IN HALF THE TIME!
HEY... YOUR SIDE IS RED... I THOUGHT IT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE GREEN...
IS YOUR HALF ALL GREEN?
GOOD NIGHT! — HALF GREEN AND HALF RED
IT LOOKS LIKE A DRUG STORE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*'In Like a Lamb and Out Like a Lion' or Vice Versa—*

"Well March came in like a lamb so I suppose the lion will be coming along any day now." Mr. Simpson said this morning
A lion coming? My Goodness, I imagine that!
I wagged, wiggled and barked to ask the Boss all about it—
But he didn't seem to understand what it was I wanted to know—
Even Sponge got a little excited at the idea of a visit from a real lion—

The Adventures of Waddles—*Sailors, Beware!*

By THE HAGERS

THE CABIN OF THE MISS TERRY HAD CHARTS OF THE CARIBBEAN SEA.
NO LOG OR PAPERS, THOUGH, APPEARED TO SHOW HER PORT OR WHERE SHE CLEARED.
"WE'LL TOW HER BACK TO DRAKEVILLE, MATE." THE CAPTAIN'S ORDERS CAME TOO LATE.
THE LINE HAD BROKEN! THERE WERE WE ADRIFT, ABOARD THE MISS TERRY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 25, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Industrial Armies

AMERICANS are likely to think of private armies—if they think of them at all—as adjuncts of European baronies or fascistic parties. The reports of the La Follette Civil Liberties Committee of the Senate give a reminder that the subject is not so far away as that. They paint an uncomfortable picture of industrial warfare in the United States, replete with many aspects that make international conflict repugnant.

Here, for instance, is a munitions trade selling more tear gas equipment during the period 1933 to 1937 to large private corporations than to all public law-enforcement agencies combined. Here is a far-flung and ramifying system of industrial espionage not unlike the spy rings of militaristic nations. Here is a traffic in professional strikebreakers, for which one must go back to feudal times to find a parallel in the hiring of mercenary troops. And finally here are the private police forces of corporations, the little armies or guard units about which this military system in industry revolves.

To be sure, the committee has not given a picture of the forces on the other side—of the labor racketeers, the "muscle gangs," the firebrand agitators, the saboteurs, dynamiters, mass picketers or the rabble that quickly arms itself with brickbats, clubs, and brass knuckles. Against such the manager of industry naturally feels he must protect his company's property.

More often than otherwise, however, the property might never have been in danger if the company had not determined at all costs to prevent unionization of the workers or recognition of their unions for collective bargaining. This failure or refusal to establish diplomatic relations with labor was a sole or contributing factor in strikes which accounted for purchase of $364,000 worth of tear gas by corporations in the four-year period studied.

Largely the present problem of labor relations in the United States has arisen out of the growing distance between employer and employee in large-scale modern organizations. In the old-time shop, master and servant worked side by side. Now "the boss" often is someone whom the rank-and-file worker only sees drive by in his automobile and whom he knows only through a string of foremen, supervisors and superintendents. To bridge that gap is the function of present-day labor diplomacy.

Just as in international relations there are vastly better ways of resolving misunderstandings than throwing bombs over them, so in industrial statesmanship there are perfectly familiar methods of frankness and conciliation that can obviate the supposed necessity for tests of arms between these private armies and union flying squadrons. The La Follette committee recommends some points of legislation which would be salutary—that use of machine guns and chemical weapons should be confined to responsible public authority and that company guards should operate only within the bounds of company property during a strike. This last, of course, carries the corollary that strikers should stay off company property.

But beyond legislation and technical regulations, it is important to see a growth, which may be said already to have begun, of friendly understanding which tends to lift industrial relations out of the range of force and into the realm of reason. Certainly men ought not to have to arm to deal with their own workers or employers. Mental and moral attitudes ought to advance so as to permit an all-round reduction of armaments in the industrial relations field.

The Status of the Cat

THAT admirable association in Britain, Our Dumb Friends' League, recently announced that it had decided to agitate for a license tax on cats, similar to that imposed on dogs. This, the League hopes, "would raise the status of the cat." It is obvious to the most casual observer that, in the towns anyway, the cat is something of a problem; obvious that for every placid, home-keeping purrer who rejoices to find his food upon his native hearth, there seem to be several pariahs—furtive, predatory outlaws, or bold mosstrooping cats, but all with a lean and hungry look, and such as do not sleep o' nights.

No doubt this is largely owing to the nature of the cat, apt to look upon the ministrations of man with an "independent casual glance," behind which one senses the derisive Cheshire grin, and to prefer fending for itself in No-Man's-Land. Yet it is also owing in a degree to laxness on the part of some owners.

The necessity for taking out a license would be likely to induce a greater sense of responsibility in these owners; while if, as would certainly follow then, the name and address on the collar were rendered obligatory, the police would be in a position to challenge the stray cat—and even the lax owner would be happy to benefit from this, the most efficient means of tracing his charge.

English for the English

SIR DENISON ROSS, the famous Oriental scholar, has recently published a book whose object is to explain ordinary English to foreigners. One cannot help feeling that there is scope for a companion book that would explain extraordinary English to the English. For at present official English, legal English, "scientific" English, diplomatic English, and, most incomprehensible of all save for Mr. Joyce's Jabberwockian English, modern poetic English, are prone to leave the puzzled layman, who listens to this warble of his native wood-notes, wild.

No doubt these idioms are largely made up of technicalities that cannot be easily avoided; but they are not entirely so. For, notably in the case of "officese," a new tradition of obscurity appears to lie behind some of them, which delights in a cryptic lingo for its own sake; and so transforms robust and honest English into a language that all but the specialists give up as hopeless.

Shaving the Pay-Roll Tax

PROPOSALS for amendment of the Social Security Act to avoid collection of a $47,000,000,000 reserve have come with gratifying directness from Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury. His recommendations for postponing or graduating more smoothly the increase in pay-roll taxes which would go into effect next year for old age insurance, and thus leaving in circulation about $200,000,000 among workers and employers, is a substantial contribution to business recovery.

Still it may be pointed out that even the revised schedules which he offers all adhere ultimately to the present plan of reaching a maximum tax of 6 per cent for the purpose of annuities, 3 per cent to come from the employee and 3 per cent from the employer. There is serious question whether this amount ever can be borne without dislocation of buying power and employment. Moreover, it seems likely that such a tax would amass in time a much larger reserve than the Treasury and the Social Security Board now concede is necessary, namely, "not more than three times the highest prospective annual benefits during the ensuing five years."

There remains further, the advice of the Advisory Council on Social Security that the retirement annuities be financed partly by a government contribution added to the taxes collected from employers and employees. This would probably permit the pay-roll levy to stop at 2 per cent or less on each, with approximately a third of the total benefits being made up from general revenues. Such a proposal becomes the more reasonable in view of the finding reported by Mr. Morgenthau that about 80 per cent of the population eventually will qualify for some annuity payments under the present coverage of the act.

But one step at a time is perhaps enough to ask. At any rate the present move is highly helpful.

A Lesson in Politics

FINIS has been written to another long political career in the sentencing of James J. Hines, for many years one of the chief powers in Tammany Hall, to four to eight years imprisonment for affording political protection to the Dutch Schultz gambling racket that took millions of dollars from the poor of New York City. The moral, if read aright by men in politics, is that the old order has changed. It has been exposed and discredited too many times since the Samuel Seabury investigation of 1932. In this new day of political responsibility the philosophy of government which obtained when Tammany Hall ruled the five boroughs is as dust and ashes with the Tweeds, the Crokers and Murphys.

Hines had been regarded as occupying an impregnable fortress, immune, if not from attack, at least from prosecution and punishment. Risen from helper in his father's blacksmith shop to political overlord of the Eleventh Assembly District of Manhattan, he had become increasingly bold. The voluminous report of the probation agent, made public after the imposition of a sentence, showed he was reared in the machine system of politics as a son and grandson of men schooled in it under Tweed and Croker and that he had an important roster of underworld connections, including such notorious figures as Charles Luciano, convicted in connection with racketeering and vice; Frank Costello, slot machine "king;" Thomas ("Scratch") McCarthy, forger; Joe Baker, "king" of the pickpockets, and finally, Harry ("Gyp the Blood") Horowitz, trigger-man who went to the electric chair for the murder of gambler Herman Rosenthal.

Indications are that the Hines case has been studied with at least a degree of intelligence by the remaining old-line political leaders in New York City and that there are in the offing numerous district leadership contests that will be fought to a conclusion before the next primaries. If the Democratic Party in down-State New York is wise, the house-cleaning in the Wigwam which James A. Farley, national chairman, set about in 1932, will be actively continued this year and the party reorganized.

The Leathernecks

Book News of the Day

ON NOVEMBER 10, 1775, eight months before the Declaration of Independence, the Continental Assembly authorized the formation of two battalions of marines of about 500 men. They were intended to provide the ships of the fleet with trained infantry for landing parties and guard duty aboard ship. Since that day few bodies of soldiers have had such a colorful career or compiled such a record of continuous service in the field as the marines.

It is hardly a surprise therefore to find A HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS, by Lieut.-Col. Clyde H. Metcalf (New York: Putnam, $4.50), a highly interesting volume. As the officer in charge of the Historical Section of the Marine Corps, with a record of twenty-six years of active service to his credit, the author is exceptionally well qualified for his task. Much of the earlier history of the Corps is covered in a fairly general way and more than half of the book is devoted to the events of the past forty years. During this period it has fallen to the lot of the Marines to fight in two wars and also to protect American lives and property in China, the Philippines, Haiti, Nicaragua and many other far-flung points.

In June, 1917, the Fifth Regiment of Marines sailed for France as one of the first units of the American Expeditionary Force, and a year later won undying fame at Belleau Wood. With the German break through at Chemin des Dames, the Marines as part of the Second Division found themselves rushed into the breach amid the confusion of fleeing refugees and retreating French soldiers. Stemming the enemy onslaught, the Marine Brigade, consisting of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments, assumed the offensive and delivered a smashing attack which left the wood in American control despite all efforts to dislodge them.

In recognition of this exploit the French Government authorized the renaming of the wood to that of Bois de la Brigade de Marine, and General Petain conferred a citation upon the Brigade. After the war the entire wood was purchased by Mrs. James Carroll Fraser and is today under the jurisdiction of the American Battle Monuments Commission. After Belleau Wood the Marine Brigade took part in the St. Mihiel and Argonne offensives, and the Armistice found the Marines across the Meuse in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

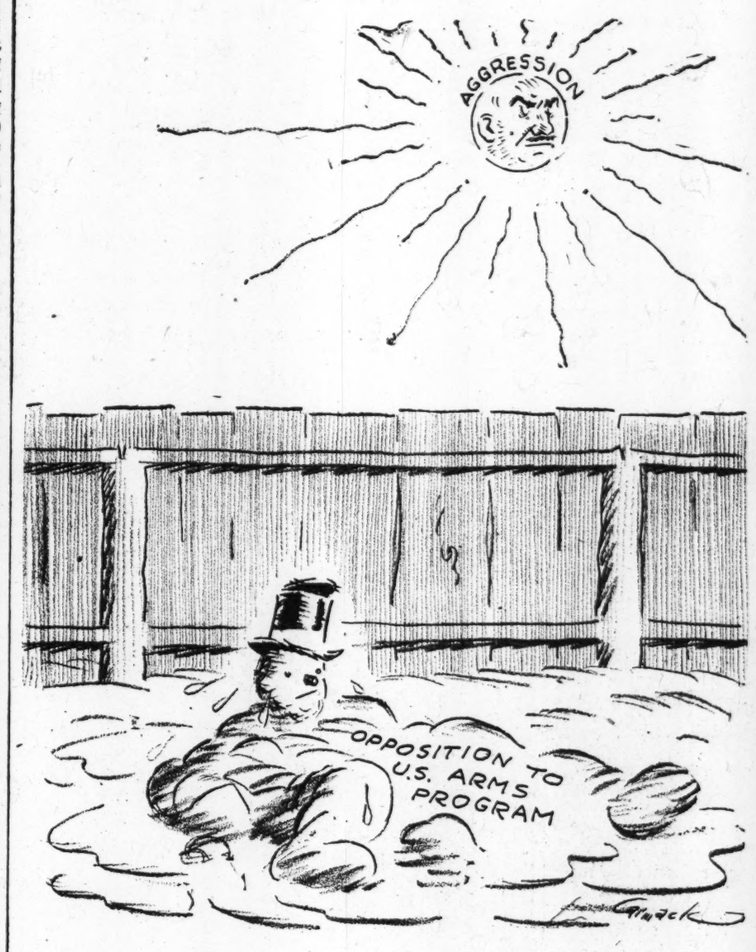
After the World War came a period of relative inactivity until 1927, when an expeditionary force was dispatched to Nicaragua to stamp out banditry. Here they remained until 1933, by which time the revolt had been suppressed and conditions so improved as to permit their recall.

More recently in China, during the Sino-Japanese clash of 1932 and during the present struggle, Marine units have been called upon to play a large part in the protection of the International Settlements in Shanghai and other Chinese cities.

The book has caught something of the jaunty spirit of the Marine Corps and at the same time furnished ample evidence to justify the proud motto, "Semper Fidelis," of this corps élite.

C. W. E. M.

Spring Thaw!



"Souvenir"

BECAUSE he needed diversion, and also because he wanted to give happiness, Augustus Saint-Gaudens decided to show us Paris. We were three—his son Homer, my sister Helen and myself. One evening it would be a sail up the river and dinner at Saint-Cloud. Another, a meal at some students' restaurant in the Latin Quarter unchanged since the days of his impecunious youth. And about once a fortnight, a really superb repast at one of the little tables in front of the Café de la Paix.

On these occasions Dr. Henry Shiff, the genial philosopher, would be present. One would have had to go far to find two physiognomies that presented a stronger contrast. Saint-Gaudens, with his "whopper jaw," broad-bridged nose and deep-set eyes under a graying mane, looked, to quote William Dean Howells, "like a weary lion." While the other—well, those who are familiar with the sculptor's portrait dedicated "To my friend, Dr. Henry Shiff, Of Rome and Roman smells the lover, Of Paris in the months of May"—and all the rest of the inscription in "swell Latin"—know that in one corner of the bas-relief is a little horned frog. As a matter of fact, nothing pleased Dr. Shiff so much as to be told that he resembled a frog.

* * *

The talk between the two men never really began until Saint-Gaudens had dispatched a number of petit blues to himself as reminders of duties to be performed by him on the morrow. Then Dr. Shiff would launch into his favorite subject, "Whether Beauty and Truth are One." The subject would be discussed from every conceivable angle and an agreement reached, by the time dinner was served, that the terms were synonymous. But what a range of illustration! What gleams of beauty that seemed to ascend to the very stars, and at the same time, relate to everything worth while on earth. From these dinners we always returned home rested and exalted.

But there were other occasions, notably a night when we visited a street fete, when we all talked and laughed at once. Mr. Saint-Gaudens forgot his equestrian statue, my sister forgot the bust she was modeling for him, and Homer and I forgot that we were trying to become writers. We were all children together, Mr. Saint-Gaudens, the most ridiculous, delightful child of us all. I can see him now riding on the ferris wheel, shying balls at a row of dolls that reflected in their costumes the various political characters of the moment, and finally buying gingerbread donkeys for the entire party and hanging one on a button of his coat.

* * *

Sometimes while Helen and I were lunching quietly at Madame Vinard's little Crémerie in the rue Léopold Robert, a place frequented by American students, Mr. Saint-Gaudens and Homer would saunter in. They would order bowls of thick rich soup, a fresh green salad, and for desert a strawberry conserve. But alas, Madame Vinard did not approve of stalwart appetites and with each repeated order, her temper would become shorter and the serving smaller. One day, when a plate was set before Mr. Saint-Gaudens on which reposed exactly three strawberries, he rapped so sharply on the little window leading into the kitchen as to break the glass. But before Madame Vinard would present her bill, he wrote the first item himself—"one pane of glass, five francs." That satisfied her. But we never went back again and Mr. Saint-Gaudens dubbed the place "the creamery of transparent food."

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The evening that stands out from all the others in my mind, is the evening when we went to see Rostand's "Cyrano de Bergerac" at Sarah Bernhardt's own theater in the Place du Chatelet.

At this distance of time I recall only the perfection of the performance of two great actors and the gracious way in which Bernhardt subdued her Roxine to Coquelin's Cyrano, that nothing of that bragging, infinitely touching character should be lost. When the curtain fell on his last tirade against all his old enemies—lies, compromises, base expedients, and "saluting broadly, he swept the azure threshold of God's house with his very clean plume"—there was no applause, no movement even of the vast audience for fully five minutes. Then the storm burst forth, and we, feeling existence cleansed of the "whole multitude of things ugly and petty," made our way to the street.

MARY MEARS

North . . South . . East . . West

Texas in Springtime

By Frank L. Perrin

AUSTIN, TEXAS

IN THESE times when people everywhere travel by train, airplane and automobile so often and so far, the marvel of the sudden transition from Winter to Spring is not so great a mystery as it once was. But despite the fact that I have many times made the journey, and often at this season of the year, the charm and loveliness of Spring in Texas never fails to surprise and please. A few days ago, in Iowa and Minnesota, the ground was white with snow. Cattle and horses clung close to the sheltering farm buildings. Ice jutted out from the banks of rivers and lakes. It was like the Wisconsin winters I knew years ago.

Gradually, from Missouri and Kansas, the picture changed. The winds were softer. The sun was warmer. These were signs that Spring was coming up from the South, where it had already reclaimed a dominion never seriously contested. And so, when southern Oklahoma was reached, there were apologetic peach-tree blossoms braving the last cold night and bidding for a welcome. Then came Texas, already in deep flower, but with only a few courageous bluebonnets peeking above the grass along the roadway. The seasonal marvel had been wrought.

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That I might better see the things about me along the way, I have traveled much in the last fortnight by day. From the car windows there has been spread out, and actually in view from far horizon to far horizon, a panorama embracing literally millions of acres of productive land. Everywhere there were evidences of last year's crop or the preparations being made for the new season. It would seem evident to any observer that in this tier of states from Lakes to Gulf enough food could be produced to feed all the people in the world, and that work could be provided to keep everyone from being idle. And yet on the outskirts of the cities and many of the smaller towns there are squalid squatter villages in which the derelicts, the unfortunate, the discouraged, perhaps the voluntarily idle and the migrating sharecropper are huddled together in shanties sheathed in discarded tin plate and pasteboard.

Governors of states visited tell of the increasing demands for public relief money from people in far better circumstances than the squatters. The insistent applicants are those who once paid taxes and contributed to the support of the State and its institutions. They have lost their mortgaged farms or town homes, their cattle and all else. They insist that a political and social order that has failed to protect and safeguard them as producers and taxpayers provide for their simple needs in the hour of their distress.

Of course it is not all due to the failure of an altruistic paternalism. And yet much of it is due to just this. Crop failures due to lack of rainfall drove many families from the dustbowl areas. But aside from this there have been the well-intentioned efforts to limit production of grain crops and to regulate the marketing of livestock. And beyond all these there has been the too-liberal extension of farm loans in cases where the money furnished was in excess of the actual needs of the borrower, and in excess, as well, of a fairly appraised value of the lands mortgaged.

* * *

But the gratifying conviction exists that in a land as rich, potentially, as the United States, where free initiative still exists, we will rise above all these hindering incumbrances and recapture, in due time, the fair measure of national prosperity once enjoyed. I see no confusing political hindrances to this accomplishment. Until the hapless beneficiaries of the present public relief system outnumber contributors to a common fund the balance can be held on the side of conservatism, safety and sanity. In the South, as well as in the North, there is no mistaking the temper and desire of those who are, some of them for the first time, giving serious thought to the direction in which they are going. There will be no revolution, no fireworks, no denunciation of those accused of betraying a public trust. The processes, from present indications, will be simple and familiar.

It would require the courage of a braver office seeker than has recently appealed to the people of the South to tell them that they are prosperous and happy now, or that by yielding to the persuasions of false counselors they have surrendered the inalienable right to think and act for themselves. No party allegiance binds them to the doctrine of defeatism.

The Wide Horizon

Good Faith and Common Sense

By Sir Ernest Benn

From an Address in London

WE ARE apt to devote too much time to the discussion of our troubles, and far too little to the contemplation of our blessings. For example, while we have had ample cause for fear of strife abroad, we have overlooked, even forgotten, our new-found freedom from the risks of strife at home. Our machinery of consultation and conciliation is a post-war product, and is a model to the whole world. Trade unions, now prohibited in four-fifths of Europe, are, with us, becoming more and more guardians of the general well-being.

It is in such directions as these that we must look for the explanation of a degree of prosperity in 1938 apparently incompatible with the international situation.

We continue to deplore the existence of a good deal of unemployment, but that trouble cannot be justly laid to the charge of our industries. Millions of women, who before the war took a different view of their duty to society, now compete in the labor market. Emigration has almost ceased. With woman in her pre-war place, and emigration at its pre-war level, we should today be faced with a very serious labor shortage.

It is, therefore, entirely erroneous, as is sometimes done, to attribute unemployment to a failure on the part of industry. It must be laid to the charge, or accepted as the price, of social and political changes quite outside the range of directors of industry or leaders of trade unions.

* * *

There is another way of looking at the unemployment question. All experience shows that employment and income-tax are closely related. In three short years two shillings in the pound has been added to the tax on the profits of industry, one shilling on the income-tax, and another one shilling for the National Defense Contribution. Judging from past experience, such a drastic and rapid increase in the tax burden should have added much more to the toll of unemployment than has in fact been done.

Commerce and industry have always suffered the handicap of politics, but in these modern times a serious new barrier to peace and prosperity has arisen in the shape of an enormous expansion of the machinery for the distribution of news. Hour by hour, the rotary press and the wireless have to be fed with more and more news. There remains, however, among all this advance and improvement, the age-old difficulty that good news is no news, and bad news is good news. Thus in the realm of foreign affairs, we only hear of the bad in other nations, and they, in their turn, are only informed of the bad, which, strange as it may seem to us, is also to be found or invented here.

* * *

Every nation is amply supplied with skillful sensation sleuths, experts in the discovery or invention of scandal and rumor, and the provision of headlines and scares.

The business of news gathering and news distribution, on paper and on the air, must now be ranked with the greatest of our industries. In this country alone it employs more than £100,000,000 of capital; there is a daily newspaper circulation of 30,000,000 copies, and there are nearly 9,000,000 wireless licences.

To remember that the whole of this impressive structure is absolutely governed by the very human preference for bad news, is to realize one of the difficulties of a peacemaking Prime Minister, and the jeopardy in which quiet and confidence always stand.

The difference or difficulty about which men can disagree, argue, or even fight, is as old as history, but only in recent times has it become the essential raw material of a great and powerful industry. I fear that to preach good will to the news trade, the bad news trade as it must be called, is something like advocating teetotalism to brewers. But a more general understanding of this difficulty is one of the most urgent of present-day needs.

In the absence of cheer, or comfort, or encouragement from the news services, we are only saved from disaster by the good faith and sound common sense of ordinary people, who still find, if not "sermons in stones," at least some "good in everything."

Mirror of World Opinion

The Quest of Truth

THE vast complexity of modern civilization has revealed the shortcomings of accepted moral traditions and ethical ideals, and seeks for principles which can more effectively eliminate the injustices and reform the abuses which we have inherited from the past.

The literature of our own day endeavors to look at life realistically, and to discover the values that men live by. The literature of former times is studied, not only for its beauty and significance, but even more to discover the springs of life and well-being.

The result is that there is scarcely a course in a modern university which will not lead to the discussion of religious doctrines and moral standards. . . . We cannot junk the researches of science, nor estop the mind from scrutinizing and evaluating its traditions in the light of new knowledge. All we can do is to cultivate our intelligence to the highest degree, and seek to bring honest hearts and earnest purposes to our study. The more we believe in truth, the more sure should we be that it must prevail in the long run, that the Spirit of Truth will not leave itself without a witness, and that those who want to do right will find the true path.

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